The Bombay Gazette

[illegible] NEW SERIES. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

[illegible]

Cash, Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] despatch [illegible] Passengers, [illegible]

[illegible] SATURDAY, the 31st October [illegible]

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] with the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible] Persian Gulf [illegible] BAHREIN, KOWEIT, [illegible]

[illegible]

N.B.—[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

N.B.—[illegible] Cargo will be [illegible] on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known [illegible] Fast Sailing [illegible]

[illegible]

RAMDAS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION [illegible]

PASSENGER RATES.

[illegible]

Children under [illegible] Children not above [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per [illegible]

[illegible]

J. R. ANDREW, Master.

THE HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL AWARD.

[illegible] ADAMS'S [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT [illegible] constituting the [illegible] Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

[illegible]

Passengers to Malta, [illegible]

Passengers to [illegible] Ancona [illegible] Alexandria.

[illegible]

Cargo can be shipped [illegible] Marseilles, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, [illegible] Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible] October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,065 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain W. SOAMES, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying [illegible] and [illegible] also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 31st Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd November, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 6 bales Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., 4 Cases T Red Mulls.

An Invoice of superior Parisian ware figures of variety, ever imported in Bombay, 2 cases Parisian toys, and table ornaments, 1 case accordions, flutinas, 10 to 17 tunes, and hand organs playing from 4 to 6 airs, 2 cases chlorodyne, 1 case Monsecolini, &c. &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder.

300 tons superior Moulmein teak squares.

Also at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, a quantity of mill-sawn timber in well-assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

[illegible] JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, the following Jewellery on account and risk of the Mortgagor, [illegible] by order of the Mortgagee [illegible]:—

1 Bundle about 719 Rutties Loose.

EMERALD AND RUBIES.

30 Pathanee Turbans 70 to 150 [illegible]

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, [illegible] Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their [illegible]

A Large quantity [illegible]

A Magnificent [illegible] Piano Forte by Collard and Collard. A Rosewood Harmonium.

[illegible] Property of Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] Furniture, [illegible] Tables, Chairs, Couches, [illegible]board, Dressing and Washing Tables, Dressing Glasses, [illegible]

2 [illegible] 120 pieces Blue Cambrics, 25 [illegible]

[illegible] AFTER [illegible]

[illegible] goods in single and double [illegible]

[illegible] OF A LARGE STOCK OF RAILWAY [illegible]

On THURSDAY the [illegible] November and [illegible] Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's [illegible] a large stock of Railway Plant, stores, &c. being [illegible] and partly used stock, the same comprising a large quantity of old iron, [illegible] buffer plates, scrap iron, iron and zinc oil cans, galvanized iron, telegraph posts, [illegible], a large quantity of Manila rope, paint brushes, English [illegible], fenders, funnels of different sizes, [illegible] wall lamps, [illegible] Smith's [illegible] weights, [illegible] for carpenters, [illegible] saws, [illegible] a large stock of [illegible] anchor chains, [illegible] capstan [illegible] and many other articles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome pier glasses, with console tables, splendid, [illegible] and 12 light chandeliers and Argand lamps, wall girandoles, rich carpets, valuable clocks, rich vases, and table ornaments, first-rate musical boxes, a full size [illegible] table, full toned grand square piano, best plated rich crockery and glass ware, &c., at Byculla, near the Jews' Synagogue.

On THURSDAY the 5th and FRIDAY the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated [illegible] Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of T. B. [illegible], Esq.

Full particulars and the date of sale will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Government Gate Road, Parell, opposite [illegible]

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of James Soden, Esq.

Full particulars and the date of sale will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Brougham, a fast-trotting Australian Horse, &c., at No. 146, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 12th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of D. B. Coppel, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Company, will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapolams, jaconets, scarfs, dhoties, chints, &c.

Also variety of sundries consisting of [illegible] cut glass ware, such as liquor, wine, claret, champagne glasses, water and soda-water tumblers, sugar glasses, crockery and flower vases, liquor and toilet bottles, large looking glasses, glass bottom globe lamps, wall shades, blackwood carved furniture, comprising of carved round table, blackwood conversation and reclining couches, arm and without arm chairs, rocking and folding easy chairs, camp dressing and wash-hand tables, blackwood and teakwood glass door cupboards, screens, chiffoniers, pier tables, presses in two pieces, teakwood [illegible] of different sorts, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at the Bungalow, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Parsee Sanitarium.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November next, at 1 P.M., at the abovementioned Bungalow, the valuable household Furniture, &c., the property of Col. L. Jones, R. E., and a portion of the property of Major General E. S. Hough, (leaving Bombay), comprising, Blackwood Dining Table, Sideboard, Screen, Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Couches, [illegible] Dining room Chairs, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Rich Carpets, Engravings, Carved Sofa and [illegible], Teapoys, Chiffoniers, a carved Bedstead, Blackwood [illegible] Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Wash-hand [illegible] Dressing [illegible] Ornaments and Vases, Clocks, Glass[illegible], Rich Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish-covers, [illegible] Dishes, Cruet, Pickle and Egg frames, Chamber and [illegible] Candlesticks, a set of plated Spoons and Forks, Bread Baskets, [illegible] Salver, Cutlery, and Dispensary articles, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English built miniature Brougham, with side venetians, by [illegible] London.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—Passengers per ARABIA will [illegible] November 1874, at 10 A.M. [illegible]

[illegible] & Co.,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

[illegible] 1874.

THE [illegible] of the ANGLO-INDIAN [illegible] MANUFACTURING COMPANY [illegible]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

[illegible] GOODS, CHATTELS, and CREDITS of BAI HEERA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

[illegible] ROOPJEE, husband of the above-named BAI HEERA, deceased .... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of Bai Heera, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the above-named applicant. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of October 1874.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs.	105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	,,	112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,,	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,,	90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,,	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,,	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,,	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	,,	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	,,	115

Willimantic Company's Books and Coats' Cotton Thread in reels of 200 yards especially adapted for Wheeler and Wilson's Machines, per dozen ... 2

Best Machine Silk, assorted Colours ... [illegible]

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION [illegible] Christmas for a year or more. Terms Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 200 a month. [illegible] S. A. [illegible]

WANTED, immediately, an ENGLISH [illegible] from 25 to [illegible] years [illegible] Paper.

FOR SALE, a Handsome [illegible]

WANTED, MATRON [illegible] SCHOOL. Apply to [illegible]

ENGLISH GOODS.

[illegible]

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, [illegible]

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, [illegible] LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1842,

Invite attention to their Illustrated [illegible] page Catalogue, [illegible] containing full particulars of WOOLLEN, [illegible] and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors to [illegible] and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	[illegible]
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ale and Beer,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongals, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings a la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Finnon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates.
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the '450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF

MR. & MRS. FRED. W. LAVENDER FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,

Who will give a Dramatic Entertainment, assisted by the Amateurs of the 6th BRIGADE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The Performance will commence with a Laughable Commedietta by Tom Taylor, Esq., Entitled,

TIRED OF THE WORLD

OR

A BLIGHTED BEING.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

A Comic Song—("I Fancy I've seen you Before")

After which that much-admired Commedietta, entitled,

"A MORNING CALL."

To be followed by

A New and Original Comic Song written expressly for this occasion, entitled,

"PARSEE BEN,"

BY

MR. R. JOHNSTONE.

The whole to conclude with a Screaming Farce by W. E. Suter, Esq., entitled,

"OUR NEW MAN,"

OR

THE WAITER OF CREMORNE.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 3 0 | Gallery .... Rs. 1 8
Stalls .... ,, 2 0 | Pit .... ,, 1 0

Plan of the House to be seen and Tickets to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the Doors on the Night of Performance.

BY KIND PERMISSION, THE STRING BAND OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Carriages may be ordered for 11-30.

MESSRS. W. AND A. GRAHAM and CO.

are prepared to receive OFFERS for their GINNING FACTORY at Limree, as it stands, with all Stores, &c. The Factory contains 30 Macarthy Gins worked by an Engine of 16 H. P., and has been so constructed that it can be taken to pieces and removed to any distance without difficulty. Further particulars can be obtained by application to

MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DELIVERY OF PARCELS AT POONA AND SHOLAPORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company do not now undertake the DELIVERY of PARCELS at Poona and Sholapore, and the extra charges made for that service will in future not be collected.

Addressees of Parcels should make their own arrangements for receiving their packages at the Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th October 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of six Hundred tons of well seasoned MOULMEIN or and RANGOON TEAK TIMBER in squared logs [illegible] not less than 12 inches square [illegible] to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 100 tons per month, commencing from 1st December next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent [illegible] on Tuesday, the 3rd November next, after which none will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to [illegible] per cent. on the estimated value of [illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

[illegible] 27th October 1874.

BOMBAY [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible]

[illegible] & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL [illegible] FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors [illegible] the various [illegible] the increased facilities in connection with [illegible]

Prospectuses, giving Tables of [illegible] last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (Limited).

—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES 300 (THREE HUNDRED) per SHARE, declared at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY, for the year ending 30th June 1874, will be PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Hornby Row, No. 5, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd November 1874, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28TH OCTOBER to 2ND NOVEMBER 1874 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

અલારખીઆભાઇ સેવજી.

ALLARAKHIABHOY SEWJEE,
Secretary and Agent.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet, made up to the 30th September 1874.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 23rd OCTOBER to the 6th NOVEMBER (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	[illegible]
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES...... Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CURSETJEE [illegible] TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BAHDURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patel Street, 3 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 632 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus. It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Insurers are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

J. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO., No. 3, HORNBY ROW.

GRAND LIQUIDATION OF JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co., having resolved to confine and extend their business to Watches only and a few accessory articles, offer for sale at reduced or liquidation prices their splendid stock of Jewellery and Fancy Goods, consisting of in:—

JEWELLERY.

Of the best Workmanship, in 9, 15, and 18-carat Gold.

Bracelets.	Gentlemen's Signet Rings.
Bracelets, with Lockets.	Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Necklets.	Keeper Rings, of every description.
Necklets, which can be converted into Bracelets, at the Wearer's pleasure.	Wedding Rings.
Necklets Chain.	Sets of Studs.
Sets consisting of Brooch, Earrings, and Bracelet.	Links and Studs.
Half Sets Brooch and Earrings.	Lockets of every description.
Brooches.	Gold and Silver Pencils.
Earrings.	Children's Earrings.

FANCY GOODS.

Binoculars.	Albums.
Jet-ware.	Cigar and Card Cases.
Imitation Bronze Figures, (Horses, Deer, Lions, &c.)	Cases, with Music.
Stereoscopes, with Views.	Fancy Inkstand.
Scent Bottles.	Silver Snuff and Match Boxes.
Pen-Knives.	Magnifying Glasses.
Work-boxes.	Seals.
Gold and Steel Spectacles.	Silver Thimbles.
Pen Holders.	Vases.
Electro-Plated Spoons and Forks.	Different kinds of Scent.
Wooden Pipes.	Brass Jewellery.

No. 3, HORNBY ROW.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

WM. WATSON & Co., 65, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSELL & CO., LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, [illegible]

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.		Credit.	
FRENCH CALF Boots or Enamel leather Elastic [illegible] Boots	11	8	12	0
Ditto Mission Double-soled Single or Lace Boots	14	0	16	0
CALF Patent or Enamel [illegible] Shoes	[illegible]		[illegible]	

[illegible] to be had on application [illegible] 12 per cent. [illegible] mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N.B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO., 3, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PARIS [illegible] TIME-PIECES, [illegible] 1/4 each.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 20.

[illegible] highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. [illegible]

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. [illegible]

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW, MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1751. GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, (Late A. B. Savory & Sons), MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,...6s. 10d. per oz. Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. [illegible] ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s.	d.		£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6	0	....	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6	0	....	7	10	0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at	6	0	....	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6	0	....	7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at	6	0	....	3	12	0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at	6	0	....	3	6	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at	6	0	....	3	18	0
4 Salt Spoons					....	2	2	0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at	6	0	....	4	11	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					....	1	5	0
						£67	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
[illegible] LANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MESSRS. M. BRESLAUER AND CO., GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS, WILL SHORTLY OPEN THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT, RAMPART ROW.

TEMPORARY ADDRESS—WAVERLEY HOTEL.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CAUSE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—MR. F. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS certain persons publicly advertise themselves as the "APPOINTED AGENTS of Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS," the Undersigned are directed to state that such persons have not any authority so to advertise themselves, and that the Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS have no APPOINTED AGENTS in India or elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Bombay Musical Depot.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street,

two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Hamilton's Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw [illegible] ware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold in pieces or [illegible] Hanging and Table Lamps, [illegible] Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, [illegible] Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, [illegible] Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous [illegible]. Also, a consignment of [illegible] hired for a day or month.

SEEDS!! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their usual Cool Season Seeds, they have JUST RECEIVED a very large assortment of [illegible] GARDEN SEEDS, [illegible] they now offer them at [illegible] all other Seeds [illegible]

Detailed Price Lists [illegible] Post Free [illegible]

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

[illegible] Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c. carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WHAT TO GIVE AS WEDDING PRESENTS.

HAMILTON AND CO., JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS OF CALCUTTA, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY invite attention to the following List of Useful and Ornamental Articles as being suitable and fashionable Wedding Presents:—

SILVER PLATE.—A complete set for 12 persons of solid Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, fitted in Case, Rs. 820. Silver Dessert Knives and Forks for twelve in Cases, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Breakfast Services consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, and Milk Jug, Rs. 400 to Rs. 800. Scalloped Pattern, Silver Salt Cellars, such as Shells, [illegible] &c., Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 in sets of four. Muffineers, [illegible] and other curious Patterns, Rs. 40 to Rs. [illegible]. Muffineers, [illegible] of Cashmere Manufacture, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. Silver Salvers 8 inches Rs. 60 to Rs. 120, 12 inches to 18 inches Rs. 200 to Rs. 800. Silver Tea Trays with Handles Rs. 400 to Rs. [illegible]. Silver Napkin Rings, Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per pair. Claret Jugs, Silver, Rs. 150 to Rs. 800. Engraved Glass Claret Jugs with Silver Mounts Rs. 65 to Rs. 120. Beer Mugs and Tankards Rs. 70 to Rs. 300. Plain or Engraved Silver Tumblers Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 60. Silver Goblets Rs. 30 to Rs. [illegible]. Silver Flower and Fruit Stands Rs. 300 to Rs. 600. Silver Inkstands Rs. 100 to Rs. 400. Butter Dishes Rs. 165 to Rs. 250. Silver Fish Carvers in cases Rs. 120 to Rs. 165. Silver Mounted "Lambeth" and "Terra Cotta" Mugs Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 70. Cashmere Silver Goods, viz.:—Claret Jugs Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 300. Salvers Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 100 per pair. Goblets Rs. 90 to Rs. 130. Fairies [illegible] Stands Rs. 100 to Rs. 165. Napkin Rings, &c., Rs. 23. Wedding Beakers, Silver and Parcel-gilt in Cases Rs. 70 to Rs. 120 per pair. Silver Cigar Cases Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible]. Silver Mounted Leather Card Cases Rs. 30 to Rs. [illegible].

ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Intending Purchasers residing in the other Presidencies, the Deccan, Scinde, Central Provinces, or any other part of India, will be supplied with Illustrated and Priced Catalogues, or, to meet special cases, with Drawings and Estimates, on application by letter. The orders will receive prompt attention, and in instances where the selection of articles is left to the discretion of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the interests of the purchasers will be scrupulously regarded.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPING GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And at present ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations. Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as the means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to take a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

JEMS[illegible] NOWROJEE, CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT, KALBADEVEE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Houses, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron [illegible], Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes, [illegible] Teak Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, [illegible] Rocking Horses of all sizes.

DRESSING TOILET GLASSES, Ebony and Mahogany [illegible] with or without marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one and two [illegible] Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms, Hand Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, House Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, [illegible] Glasses, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, [illegible] Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soaps in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries, &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE HARNESSES, and BUGGY WHIPS, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Nawab of Rutlam, the Princes of [illegible] tyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO., CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS, MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED, 1810.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS [illegible] &c., which [illegible] be made up of the best [illegible] and which after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ECHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, [illegible] Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Prince of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed [illegible] hinges, giving greater width of doorway.

SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope, [illegible]

TWO-WHEELED [illegible], Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog [illegible] with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, carriages, [illegible] improved [illegible] high wheels and spring [illegible]

[illegible] AND COO'S improved Travelling [illegible] convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

[illegible] BANS, Four-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other [illegible]

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, [illegible] inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND [illegible], LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, [illegible]

BY APPOINTMENT,

CHEMISTS &c. TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Invite attention to the following efficacious MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS:—

PEPSINE WINE

Manufactured with the best and purest English Pepsine. A really useful and agreeable preparation for supplying the deficiencies of Gastric Juice in the Stomach, and thus Promoting Digestion.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

PEPSINE LOZENGES,

For purposes as above; a portable and convenient form.

In Bottles—Rs. 1-8.

DIGESTIVE OR DINNER TABLETS,

Composed of Rhubarb, Carbonate of Soda, Ginger, Cardamom, and other Stomachic Ingredients, useful in cases of Indigestion, Heartburn, Acidity, &c.

In Bottles—Re. 1.

ESSENCE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE,

Much esteemed in Indigestion, Debility of the Stomach, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, &c.

In Bottles—Rs. 2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA,
LABORATORY, BYCULLA.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	...	Rs. 30 per doz.	[illegible]
Laubenheimer	...	,, 15	,,
Steinwein	...	,, 20	,,
Liebfraumilch	...	,, 20	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Frande	...	,, 14	,,
Chateau Leoville	...	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	...	,, 28	,,
Vray Canon	...	,, 18	,,

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.
Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 35 per Case of 1 doz. Ditto ... 25 ,, ,, 2 doz. pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 8, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.

R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	....	,, 20	,,
Do. Vino de Pasto	....	,, 29	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's	...Rs. 17 &	,, 24	,,
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	...	,, 24	,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	...	,, 28	,,
POT CARBONELL	...	,, 24	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils	...Pts.	,, 25	,,
Do.	...Qts.	,, 35	,,
Do.	Magnums.	,, 35	,,
Arthur H. Browning's	...Qts.	,, 30	,,
J. Sandbach and Son's	...	,, 20	,,
Do. do.	...Pts.	,, 11	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	...	,, 14	,,
Do. Margaux	...	,, 17	,,

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. TROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY .... Rs. 25 per dozen.
Ditto .... ,, 15 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] August 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK, CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 30th October, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet; sales 12,000 bales; quotations on the spot showing a decline of 1/16d. in G. F. Ginned Dhollera and 1/[illegible] per lb. in Mid Orleans other quantities unaltered. By private telegrams, however, we learn that the market was specially dull for arrivals. New G. F. Ginned Broach February-March shipment have been sold at 6½d., a decline [illegible] the highest point touched three weeks [illegible] the spot price of 6 11/16d. given [illegible] low rate for bears to [illegible] must bear in mind that a really [illegible] Ginned Broach at home [illegible] the time being [illegible] high price; while [illegible] when the market reached [illegible] during our shipping season [illegible] fully ½d. per [illegible] than it now [illegible] the most sanguine [illegible] consider [illegible] present position [illegible] more favourable than it then was.

This morning's market opened quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales imports 1,000. Yesterday's receipts at the American ports were again heavy 24,000 bales, while the Exports to Great Britain were 20,000 an unusually high figure. The total receipts for the six days of the current week are now 112,000, as against [illegible] bales for the entire corresponding week of last year, and the aggregate excess since 1st September is now 165,000 bales, sufficiently [illegible] any doubts as to a short crop.

The [illegible] Bank of England return must be regarded as decidedly favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced, during the week from 33¼ to 38 per cent., while, from discount on 6 months sight Indian Bills being quoted at 3¾, or ¼ per cent. under the Bank rate, it is evident that greater ease is looked for. This receives further confirmation from Consols this morning being quoted at 93, an advance of ⅛, and yesterday's quotations for Rupee Paper we notice show an advance of ¼ per cent. on Fives and a half. French Rentes are still at 99⅜, and Bar Silver 57 13/16d. per oz.

General Produce quotations on the average have scarcely changed, but the weekly prices for Metals give a decline of £1 per ton on Copper Braziers and ¼d. per lb. on Yellow Metal Braziers.

Sterling Exchange has shown a decidedly firmer tendency to-day owing to higher quotations from Calcutta. The advance in rates so far is chiefly confined to Bank Bills, which continue to be freely offered, while of ready private paper there is little or nothing on the market, exports continuing insignificant. There has been rather more offering for forward delivery, the decline in Cotton yesterday having enabled buyers to put through considerable orders; but every sale of this nature now must tend to greater ease, comparatively, later on, and so far as this market alone is concerned, there is nothing to favour high rates. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand ...... 1s. 10 5-32 per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10 17-32 to 9-16 „
Credits 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10 11-16 „
Documents 6 months' sight... 1s. 10 ¾ „

On Calcutta we do not hear of anything being done and rates are nominally unaltered.

Government Paper is slightly easier, sellers of Fours at Rs. 103 without finding buyers; Fours and a half nominally Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The Share Market continues remarkably quiet, but values are unaltered for everything except Spinning Shares, which continue to give way day by day. Indications of the industry being over-done, for the time being, are daily becoming more apparent, and prices will not be at their legitimate level until the shares of such new Companies as have not really started working are at a discount equivalent to the loss of interest incurred or likely to be incurred before returns are received, [illegible] for Companies started on [illegible] good basis, which to more than can [illegible] level and new concerns projected, some of them [illegible] for obtaining [illegible] their production. [illegible] Old crop [illegible] forward delivery is obtainable on much more favourable terms, [illegible] demand when it exists. Hinganghaut January delivery has been bought largely at Rs. 215, and Ginned Broach is offering in quantity for March delivery at Rs. 207 per candy full pressed, but these rates are still over Liverpool arrival currencies.

Freights are nominally a shade firmer, ready steamers being quoted at £2-3-9 and forward loading is also more firmly held. By Cape there is virtually nothing doing, the "Marian Moore" being still sufficient to meet the enquiry, but we hear of the "Balgamy," a new iron ship, having been fixed for April loading at £2-10-0 per ton.

Piece Goods are quiet with little doing, nor can we look for any material change now until after the Dewalee, dealers as usual being anxious to contract their operations until the opening of their new accounts. Prices are unaltered.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
[illegible]	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	96
[illegible]	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	[illegible]
[illegible]	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	[illegible]
10,000	500	375	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Do	615
[illegible]	1000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,200 nom
15,000	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	[illegible]
40,000	28½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
[illegible]	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	[illegible] xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 do	Oriental Bank	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,490
[illegible]	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,125
[illegible]	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,150
[illegible]	1,000	all	200p*	Bombay United	1,815
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Mills	200
[illegible]	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,075
[illegible]	2,000	all	100p.*	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,670
[illegible]	1,250	all	[illegible]	Fleming S. W. Co.	[illegible]
1,500	1,000	all	[illegible]	Great Eastern	1,325
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	[illegible]
750	1,000	all	115p.*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,010
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,375
[illegible]	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,425
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	35p.*	Madras U. Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	300p*	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	340*	Oriental	805
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	160p.*	Soonderdas Spinning	1,515
[illegible]	1,000	250	[illegible]	Do. do. ¼ share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	[illegible]	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]
	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	[illegible]
	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	—
	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	[illegible]
	£15	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,340
8,000	100	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	146
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,420
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	290

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value	Paid	Last Dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	[illegible]	100ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Albert Ginning Co.	650
200	3,000	[illegible]	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	...	Alfred Mills Co.	[illegible]
150	12,000	11,000	100p	Apollo Press Co.	[illegible]
100	500	all	..	Berar Company (New)	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	[illegible]
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	475
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	85 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Carwar Company	700
520	[illegible]	all	100ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,500xd
260	3,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	5,000	all	[illegible]	Fort Press Co.	4,300
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	275
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	160 ps	Frenet Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
600	2,000	[illegible]	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. L.	1,800
120	9,600	75	120 ps	Prince of Wales Press	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	200 ps	[illegible] Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	85	75	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	[illegible]
100	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	650
120	4,500	1,750	[illegible]	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	[illegible]	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin. & Press Co	1,000
150	4,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	150

* Per share, for the half year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The [illegible] 538 tons, Captain J [illegible], arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with [illegible] general cargo and the following passengers:—[illegible] Kurrachee—Mrs Hughes and child, Mr E [illegible], [illegible] Burn, Mr and Mrs Mance, and Mr [illegible]. For different ports—Twenty-two deck passengers.

The [illegible] Palmer, 1314 tons, Captain T Harrison, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Halliday and two children, Mr and Mrs Turnbull, Mr Legard, and Rev Mr Harper. She carried the following cargo:—[illegible] bales cotton, 1147 bales wool, 909 cwts linseed, [illegible] cwts galls, 450 cwts coir yarn, [illegible] gorges skins, [illegible] gorges hides, and sundries.

Homeward-bound Passengers.—The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Arabia, Captain Cabosra, leaving to-morrow. For Genoa—Mr. G. H. Raddoch, Mr. H. Cockburn, Master Cockburn, Mrs. Gillespie and infant, Mrs. R. W. Meadows, Dr. R. O. Thorp, Captain J. Hotburn, Mr. J. Grant, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Thomas Sanderson Smith. For Leghorn—Mrs. Hammond and child. For Suez—Begum Fatma Sultana, Begum Jan, and Mr. Mahomedally. For Aden—Mr. Framjee Byramjee Daisal, Mr. Yacoob Ardit, Mr. Yahya Yusuf, Mr. Vitoul Appajee, Mr. Jooda Jeesuf, Hajee Rasooly and 3 friends and 2 infants, Mr. Govindjee Dewjee and 3 friends and one child.

The s. s. Muriel, 761 tons, Captain J. Cowell, which arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Liverpool (September 27th), calling at Port Said, via the Canal, brought a cargo of 381 packages piece goods, 51 empty bottles, 15 rolls lead, [illegible] cases effects, 1 cask wine, 14 packages colours, 153 drums oil, 15 packages corks, 55 bundles buckets, 40 packages nitrate of soda, 13 packages glass, 80 bales twist, 18 cases steel, iron, 50 cases [illegible], 14 packages wall papers, 5 packages glassware, 100 packages beer, 514 tons coals, [illegible] packages earthenware, 5,214 packages iron, 665 packages machinery, [illegible] bundles iron hoops, and many other packages merchandise. She brought the following passengers:—Mrs. Smith, Mr. Goodridge, Mr Earshaw, Mr. Crawford, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart and three children. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	[illegible] (s)	Harrison	Liverpool.
	[illegible] (s)	[illegible]	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Wild Wave	Batchelor	Kurrachee.

The Steamer Kurrachee, for Kurrachee and K. Coast, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Madras (s)	James	Kyouk Phyoo, Oct 22.
	Indian Merchant	Mills	London, May 29.
	City of Shanghai	Blackley	London, July 4.
	Kate Kelloch	Keegan	Liverpool, June 26.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
26 City of Mecca (s) [illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 30.

From Liverpool.

Parmanas, 502 bundles sheet iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee; 1,150 bundles and 250 bars iron, Tyabally Essoofally.
Pernambuco s, 1,200 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum & Co.

From London.

Lorne s, 1 case gold thread, H F Soares & Co; 39 cases provision, Akridge Salmon & Co.
Ethiopia s, 8 cases claret, S Monteiro & Co.

From Bordeaux.

Esperance, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Arabia s, [illegible] packages wine, D S Kemp & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 30.

For Liverpool.

Marian Moore, 525 cwts galls, Sewjee Kanjee; 72 bales hemp, Dayal Poonjee.
Marina s, 68 bags myrabollam and 7 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Abass; 11 cases fishmaws, Merally Nuthoo; 12 bales hides, Suckoorbhoy Futtabhoy; 10 bales skins, Hajee Mahomed Ruja; [illegible] bales wool, [illegible] Premji; 30 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vessonjee; 65 bales wool, Soondurjee Damodur; 21 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 27 bales wool, [illegible]; [illegible] bales wool, Mamed Sajan; 50 bales wool, [illegible]; 20 bales wool, G. H. Curmabhoy; 100 bales cotton, Soonderdas Mooljee; 300 bale cotton, Motichund Suntokchund; 25 bales cotton, Dewjee Boonjee; 500 bales cotton, Bhugwandas Canthubhoy; 1 bale cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 51 bales cotton, Gopaljee Rumchund; 60 bales cotton, Assarya Lodlia; 10 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 36 bales hides, Jacob Sawoo & Co; 70 cases M of P shells, N G Luckmeechund; 100 bales cotton, Finley Scott & Co; 24 bales wool, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 44 bales cotton, K Saluckram; 50 bales cotton, V K Ohells & Co; 10 bales west cotton, C Premchund; 51 bales wool and 30 bales west wool, G Govindjee; 16 cwts gall, N Khettow.

For Marseilles.

[illegible] cwts teel seed, [illegible] & Co; 1,000 [illegible]

For Hongkong.

Aden s, 8 cases peacock feathers, [illegible] Mahomed; 138 bundles fishmaws, and sharkfins, Currimbhoy [illegible]; 105 chests opium, Davis Sassoon & Co.
Bangalore s, 25 chests opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy [illegible]; 62 chests opium, E J Abraham; 17 chests opium, Hajee Abdool Noormahomed.

For Shanghai.

[illegible]

[illegible] REPORT.

[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—October 2[illegible].

[illegible]
Cunningham, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Gilbert-Cooper, Lieut Col, Deputy Judge Advocate, on duty from Bhooj.

October 30.

Jacob, Captain, Supt Army Schools, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—October 30.

Hamilton, Captain, 4th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, to Meerut.
Ford, Lieut, [illegible] Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hand, Major, [illegible] Regt, from sick leave, to Madras.
Betty, Surg, 7th Regt N I, from leave, to Rajkote.
Cunningham, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Burd, Lieut Col, 19th Regt N I, on leave, to Sholapore.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 2	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 2	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 14	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	„ 8	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 2	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 2[illegible]	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through France is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	2 8	5 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	[illegible]	[illegible]

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformable to the conditions, [illegible] forwarded via Southampton. The Overland Mail Steamers will [illegible] Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.	
Monday ...... Nov.	2	Monday ...... Dec.	7
„	9	„	14
„	16	„	21
„	23	„	28
„	30		

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Tuesday ...... Nov.	3	Tuesday ...... Dec.	29
„	17	„ Jan.	12
„ Dec.	1	„	26
„	15		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Saturday ...... Nov.	14	Saturday ...... Dec.	12

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates. 7 P.M.		Supplemental dates. 7 P.M.	
Monday ...... Nov.	23	Monday ...... Nov.	2
„ ...... Dec.	21	„	30
		„ ...... Dec.	28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue till further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiwar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto to Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce, via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—There will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS, at the Club Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 6th November, at 5 P.M. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
CHAS. H. R. FORBES,
Honorary Secretary.
30th October 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

McEWEN—GRANT—October 29th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Mr. Maule, R. McEwen, Esq., Executive Engineer's Department, Municipality, to Louisa Emma Grant of Stirling, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ECKFORD—October 24th, at 1, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, the wife of Major Eckford, Royal Engineers, of a son.

GARNETT—October 2[illegible]th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Garnett, 11th Hussars, of a son.

HEINTZE—October 27th, at 23-1, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of G. H. Heintze, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIS—ROGERS—October 21st, at Christ's Church, Bankipore, by the Revd W Simpson, M A, Henry Haddan Davis, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to Georgiana, third daughter of J R Rogers, Esq.

DEATH.

BECKWITH—October 14th, at Dacca, Emma, the beloved wife of Mr R J Beckwith, D P W, Irrigation Branch, aged 25 years, 1 month, and 12 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

The Government of Bombay has made a [illegible] strong and liberal response to the direct appeal we addressed to it a few weeks ago, urging it to win for itself, even at this late hour, a reputation [illegible] by reviving the old practice of moderation in the assessment of land revenue in this Presidency. Whatever controversy may arise as to the expediency of some of the rules for guiding the revision of assessments which are embodied in the Resolution of [illegible], the spirit of that Resolution is excellent. It is even more difficult for a Government than for an individual to confess a fault and reverse a policy which has been for years deliberately persevered in; yet Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues have now had the courage to admit that the revised assessments imposed upon many districts of this Presidency during the last six years are intolerably oppressive to the cultivators and ought not to be maintained, and that in future the greatest care must be taken to confine the permissible increase of old assessments within narrow and well defined limits. This Resolution denotes the triumph of the Civil Service proper of this Presidency over those zealots of the Survey and Settlement Department whose sole idea of governing a people is to screw out of them for the benefit of the State every rupee they earn beyond the cost of a bare subsistence. The sympathies of the ablest men in the Civil Service—whether in the Judicial or the Revenue branch—have uniformly been with the ryots; and, though we do not know who is the author of the Government Resolution of Thursday last, we feel sure that it must have given the present Chief Secretary, Mr. F. S. Chapman, the greatest satisfaction to be allowed to sign his name to a declaration of policy which seals the doom of high assessments in Western India and once more subjects the conduct of the Revenue Department to the guidance of the statesmanlike doctrines of Mountstuart Elphinstone and Wingate.

The Government still shows an inadequate appreciation of the mischief which has been done by revisions conducted on the principle of leaving the ryot nothing which the State could find a shadow of excuse for appropriating, when it says that, in consequence of "the very remarkable fall in prices which has taken place "of late," it has, "*within the last two years*, not "failed to enjoin on the officers of the Survey "a policy of moderation." The fall in prices in this Presidency has been going on for the last ten years, and it is fully six years since the first thirty years' lease fell in and the revised settlement of Indapoor called attention to the apparent intention of the Bombay Government to palliate the extravagance of its own expenditure on palatial offices and public works by increasing in every possible way the amount of the land revenue collected in the Bombay Presidency. The fact of the great and continued decline in prices has throughout that period been manifest to every reader of a newspaper. Yet for a long time the indignant protests of Civilians of high standing and independent character like Mr. Shaw Stewart and Mr. Havelock, and the incessant remonstrances of the press, had no effect whatever on the local Government. During Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's reign, one Member of Council at all events, Mr. S. Mansfield, was a close ally of Colonel Anderson and the other officials of the Survey Department, and the Governor himself, having little energy of mind and no taste for financial studies, indolently allowed things to take their course. Since the advent of Sir Philip Wodehouse we believe that real anxiety has been felt at head-quarters as to the possible effects of heavy assessments in discouraging cultivation and making the ryots discontented; and, when mention is made in the Resolution of a change of policy that has been at work for two years, no doubt a reference is intended to the praiseworthy efforts of Sir Philip Wodehouse to free himself from the entanglements of red-tape which kept him from curbing the excessive zeal of the Survey Officers. Evidently, however, these efforts have hitherto been unsuccessful, or Sir Philip would not have been forced in self-defence to break altogether with the Survey Department by publishing the Resolution of the 29th instant. Without going into elaborate calculations about the effects of particular settlements, we may point out that the Land Revenue of this Presidency, which [illegible] at about 3¼ millions from [illegible] 1871-72 advanced in value to [illegible] in 1872-73. Now, if we suppose that a ryot [illegible] all planted with cotton, [illegible] 76lbs. an acre, his gross income from this farm in 1865-66, when the price of cotton was (say) 16d. a pound, must have been £[illegible], of which he paid probably one-sixth, or £25, to the State. In 1872-73, with cotton at 6d. a pound, his gross income was reduced to £[illegible], and, if his land lay in one of the talookas which have been re-assessed at an increase of 50 per cent. on the old assessment, the payment required from him by the State was £37-10. While in the former case, therefore, his share of the produce came to £125, in the latter it cannot have been more than £15. This simple illustration suffices to show the iniquity of re-assessments based on the prices current during the years of the American war. The fall in the prices of various kinds of grain has not been so overwhelming as in that of cotton, but it has been so great that we have heard old Indians say they never remembered grain being so cheap in Western India as it is now; and it is, therefore, quite intelligible that, wherever the assessment has been raised at all, the increase has been felt as a grievous burden, and that many ryots have thrown up their land rather than continue to cultivate it under such conditions. It would have been bad enough merely to maintain the old rates of assessment, more particularly as local taxation to the amount of fully 25 per cent. of the Land Revenue has been imposed upon the cultivators during the last ten or twelve years; but to afflict them simultaneously with a fall in the prices of produce which nothing seems to check and with a policy of rack-renting was enough to drive them to despair.

Sir Philip Wodehouse has now cut the knot by laying down the rule that in no case shall the increase of revenue levied on a talooka or group of villages exceed 33 per cent. This, it will be observed, is to be the maximum rate, and from the tenour of His Excellency's remarks in other paragraphs of the Resolution it may be inferred that he thinks there may well be many cases in which no increase whatever would be justifiable, though he clings to the general right of the State to revise past settlements. We need hardly say that we believe the bolder and wiser policy would have been to accept the principle of a permanent settlement. But we must acknowledge that the concessions made in the new Resolution give the Bombay ryot fixity of tenure on terms which leave little to be desired. Hereafter, a ryot holding a thirty years' lease will enjoy the privilege of renewal at a rent not exceeding his old rent by more than 33 per cent., and this limitation of the arbitrary discretion of Survey officers will enable him to make his calculations with perfect confidence, while the principle that land excluded from assessment as unarable in the first Survey shall always be excluded will give the greatest encouragement to private enterprise, which hitherto has not been allowed fair play. This Resolution is, in fact, a Charter of Tenant Right for the cultivators of Western India. The main idea in it is to favour the growth of the sense of possessing property among the ryots, and to create a class of independent yeomen instead of grinding the peasantry down to the condition of serfs. Henceforth, the claim of the State to a share of the produce of the soil will be as strictly defined in Bombay as in Bengal; and we have this advantage in Western India, that the settlement has been made with the cultivators themselves and not with a few great landlords. The great defect of the Bombay system has always been that it left too much power in the hands of the Survey officers charged with the supervision of the work of re-assessment. It was natural that these gentlemen should consider it their duty to effect in all cases the best bargains they could for the State, without regarding the economical or political consequences to the ryots of an excessive increase of assessment; and we have no doubt it will be a relief to many of them to learn that the State has at last interfered to mark the limits beyond which they shall not be at liberty to go. A correspondent, [illegible]

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Gaekwar was probably not aware that the Resident at Baroda would object to recognise the legitimacy of Luxmabaee's child as an heir to the crown, and it was only yesterday that he could bring himself to intimate officially to the local Government that a son had been born to him. The Resident has not yet moved in the matter of the recognition of Luxmabaee's son, and it remains to be seen whether, now that it has been brought more directly before them by one of the parties chiefly concerned, the Government will act differently from Colonel Phayre. It is understood that the main points upon which they may refuse to recognise Luxmabaee's child are two in number; the first that Luxmabaee is not a Mahratta, and the second that she is another man's wife than the Gaekwar's. The latter objection would be sufficient among mere Englishmen to settle the case against the recognition of the child: but, so far as natives are concerned, probably the former is the one that will carry most weight, as it is not the custom among Mahrattas to recognise any children to be of royal blood who are not born of Mahratta women.

Now that the authorities at Gwalior have become convinced that the man captured by Scindiah is not the Nana Sahib, there need be little more said about the matter, except that every Englishman will feel bitterly disappointed. Dr. Tressider's evidence, we are told, took away the breath of the Gwalior authorities; yet they could not gainsay the proofs he laid before them that Scindiah had caught the wrong man. He failed to recognise him as the individual upon whom, before the Mutiny, he performed a surgical operation, owing, first, to the fact that there were no marks upon the prisoner where scars would undoubtedly have been; in the next place, the prisoner is too young to be Nana Sahib; and, in the third place, he is in height shorter than the Cawnpore miscreant. Notwithstanding this evidence, Scindiah offers to stake his kingdom upon the fact that the man whom he captured with his own hands is none other than the Nana of Bithoor. A speculating photographer from Delhi, after taking the prisoner's photograph, related to the astonished bystanders that he had not the slightest doubt that the man standing before his camera was the Nana Sahib, because, in 1853, at Cawnpore, he had had the honour of taking a daguerreotype of that personage. He was asked to record in writing what he had said; but he suddenly thought that possibly he might be mistaken, and accordingly could not run the risk of offending his conscience by putting in writing a positive declaration of belief that the prisoner is the Nana Sahib. It is the sincere wish of all the inhabitants of Morar that his sale of photographs will not be diminished either by his changeable recollections or the negative evidence which Dr. Tressider has seen it to be his duty to make. Sir Dinker Rao, formerly Scindiah's Prime Minister, is delighted at the capture, and declares that henceforth the Gwalior State will be loved by Englishmen. We are sincerely sorry to think that the joy of the old Minister is without the foundation that the Nana Sahib has actually been captured. A belief begins to obtain ground that the prisoner may have been pushed before Scindiah in order to test his feelings before the real Nana appeared. If this is the case Nana Sahib may yet be found, as the prisoner will be put through his facings pretty smartly to prove who he is, and what induced him to personate one of the greatest criminals of the age.

THE NEW RESOLUTION ON LAND ASSESSMENTS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I think you are fully justified in your remark that the Government Resolution just issued concedes to [illegible] of this Presidency the boon they have long prayed for in the name, and you may without any self assertion take to yourself a considerable share of the [illegible] result.

The Government Resolution commences by saying that the [illegible] reports on which the Deccan revisions [illegible] sanctioned by Government show that the revised rates were not otherwise than moderate [illegible] time they were imposed, and to this [illegible] will naturally take exception. When you [illegible] in nine out of the ten talookas concerned [illegible] the Resolution, the increase is in excess of the maximum that Government has now laid down, and in six out of the ten double or more than double of that maximum.

Taking the nine talookas which would be affected by the maximum of 33 per cent., I find that the revised assessment stands at Rs. 13,95,793 against Rs. 8,[illegible],175 formerly assessed, and that the reduction of the increase of [illegible] per cent. to the maximum of 33 per cent. now imposed would have the effect of reducing the demand from Rs. 13,95,793 to Rs. 11,29,565, or by no less a sum than Rs. 2,66,228 a year. The landowners and cultivators of these talookas would, therefore, be richer at the end of the thirty years' settlement by nearly 80 lacs of rupees, or, including interest on their enhanced profits, the benefit which would have resulted may fairly be set down at more than one million sterling. But it will be noticed that this limitation is not to be applied to the talookas already resettled, [illegible] per cent., and not one of 33 per cent. is to be allowed as the maximum. The result will be that only seven talookas out of ten will be affected by the Resolution, and that the revised assessment of those seven talookas will be reduced from Rs. 11,63,897 to Rs. 10,27,531, benefitting the ryots to the extent of Rs. 1,36,366 annually. The reasons for this decision are given in the 12th para. of the Resolution, and are not entirely satisfactory to my mind. Government says as regards these talookas that—"In dealing with this question, the fact must not be lost sight of, that the work of the earlier settlements was characterized by greater defects in respect to both measurement and classification, than that done after some experience had been acquired. It was, therefore, to be expected that larger proportionate increases would be obtained by the first than by subsequent revisions; and the progressive decreases observable in the figures shown in the table in paragraph 2 are understood to be due chiefly to this cause."

Now this seems defective in logical sequence; for, if the early settlements were characterized by defects, it is allowable to assume that these defects told against the ryots quite as often as for them, and there is nothing apparent in the Resolution to justify the assumption that these defects resulted generally in too favourable assessments. The "progressive decreases," referred to at the close of the passage above quoted, may possibly be due to defects in the former settlements; but I may be allowed to suggest that they may also be due in some respect to the constant and often repeated orders of Government, enjoining moderation on the Survey officers, and to other causes of a similar nature. In other words, may not the progressive decrease in the rate of increase, resulting from the revisions that have taken place since 1865, be due quite as much to [illegible] revisions being made on too high a scale as to the first original settlements which were revised having been defectively lenient?

If there is any force in these remarks it may be permitted [illegible]

[illegible] which the new settlement had brought under assessment lands previously deducted as unarable. In one village in the Bhimthurry talooka, five survey fields or numbers had 180 acres deducted as waste at the former settlement, while only [illegible] acres were so deducted at the new settlement, the difference, or [illegible] acres, having either been excluded from the holding or brought under assessment as arable. It is with feelings of great satisfaction that I read the following words:—"His Excellency in Council, on the whole, attaches such great importance to maintaining strictly the principle enjoined by law of non-assessment of improvements made by private enterprise, that he is pleased to direct that the same area shall be deducted from each number as unassessed as was allowed at the original settlement."

Perhaps the last paragraph of the Resolution contains the point in regard to which your constant representations have met with the most complete success: I refer to your opinion so often expressed that the Survey Department was apt to make work for itself by subjecting to re-survey lands that had been previously surveyed and mapped out. To what extent this is the case I am not in a position to form an opinion, having had little practical acquaintance with the districts that have been re-surveyed. But the impression on my mind has always been that there was a tendency to depreciate former surveys and to insist unduly on the necessity of repeating the process. And when it is remembered that some parts of the country have undergone the expensive and agitating process of revenue, as distinguished from topographical or other, surveys no less than three times, it is gratifying to learn that as regards future revisions His Excellency in Council hopes that "little or no field operations will be required, and that the revision of the assessment by a mere re-adjustment of the maximum rates will be found to be all that is necessary."

The Revenue Survey of Bombay was originally established with the object of defining and recording the rights of the people, as well as the rights of the State; but in the recent revisions the former portion of its functions ran a risk of being merged in excess of zeal for the public exchequer. To you is the credit of having persistently exposed this dangerous tendency, and to Mr. Havelock is the credit of having with great tact and ability brought home the proof of your assertions. It is no secret, however, that it is mainly to Sir Philip Wodehouse's personal influence and the straightforward interest he took in the matter that ultimate success is due, and I can conceive few sensations more agreeable than to have one's name associated in future time, as his will be, with the Resolution No 5739 of the 29th October 1874.

30th October. S.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, referring to the first general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative, justly observes that accounts have not as yet been circulated, though the meeting is advertised for the 6th proximo. I regret that I shall be absent from Bombay at the time of the meeting, and have therefore to request, through your paper, some of the shareholders to propose an adjournment (or postponement) of the meeting for a fortnight, to allow of the accounts and report being circulated and in the hands of the Bombay and up-country shareholders at least seven days before the date fixed for the meeting, in accordance with clause 121 of the Articles of Association.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 30th October.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 9th October.

The Board of Trade returns for last month which were issued yesterday are not quite so unfavourable as they have lately been, but they still show a decline in the declared value of our exports. The total amounts of these were £21,[illegible] against £2[illegible],925 in September 1873, and £2[illegible],926 in September 1872. For the nine months the totals were £190,314,662, £193,[illegible] and £180,240,608, in 1874, 1873, and 1872 respectively. The particulars referring to cotton and cotton goods are favourable—that is, they represent an increase in the quantities both of imports and exports. The export of cotton yarn last month was 10,9[illegible] lbs., against 10,650,683 lbs. in September 1873; of piece-goods it was 316,518,[illegible] yards against 309,975,413 yards in September 1873. The value of the latter was £5,142,870 against £4,8[illegible],598 in September last year. The amounts to Bombay were as follows:—cotton yarn, 720,800 lbs. last month against 510,620 lbs. in September 1873; piece-goods of all kinds 20,857,800 yards against 19,516,900 yards in September 1873. The quantities sent through Egypt were 73,200 lbs. cotton yarn last month against 186,200 lbs. in the corresponding month of last year; and piece-goods 2,865,000 yards last month against 7,597,300 yards in September 1873. The import of raw cotton last month was 719,717 cwts. against 738,173 cwts. in September 1873, the proportion from Bombay being 21,798 cwts. against [illegible] cwts. Generally speaking the falling off in the total amounts for the month is in all the items but cotton and woollen goods. An attempt has been made to lessen the importance of the returns by asserting that the decline is mainly in values, and not in quantity, and no doubt such is to a great extent the case. But it happens that in September of last year the downward movement of values was in full progress, so that the returns now compare with a period of decrease, and are relatively more unsatisfactory on that account. The plain truth is that the one item which has kept the returns on the safe side as regards value is the cotton export. Last month a slight improvement in the accounts from some of the Eastern markets stimulated excessive shipments to India, those to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras being almost 50 per cent. above those at the corresponding period last year. The leading fact still is that the articles which were forced up to an unnatural price by the cost of fuel and the strikes act as drags upon our prosperity by diminishing monthly despite the fall in values. Iron and steel, for instance, have fallen off 17 per cent. for the month after having decreased for nearly every similar month throughout the year, the result being that the total export of these metals for the nine months is only 1,830,640 tons this year against 2,296,990 tons in the same period last year. Now on this one fact a great deal hinges. The prosperity of all our industries really turns upon a command of cheap fuel, and cheap fuel we shall not have until the miners' wages are considerably further reduced, and the output increased. One aid to bring about this reduction is the falling off in the demand for coal for the iron furnaces, and hence the decrease in the export of iron is of great significance. While any temporary fillip to a particular branch of industry, such as the cotton manufacture, may only deceive us with false hopes, the point to be kept in view is the gradual remedying of that excess of values in all commodities which reached its culminating point rather more than a year ago, and the fluctuations in the demand for [illegible] and coal are slowly bringing about that remedy.

Meanwhile, the struggles between employers and labourers are still in full progress over the country. In the end the former gain the upper hand, but then it is generally after strikes so prolonged that the production is seriously diminished, and thus the fall in prices is deferred. Hence the fact that the volume of business is reduced to an extent which brings forth complaints [illegible] Board of Trade returns. [illegible] because the very amounts [illegible] are constituted by [illegible] and other causes which [illegible] but in the wool [illegible] falling off, one would never hear the complaints rampant everywhere that trade is bad, that there is nothing doing, and so on. The scarcity of trade bills is universally lamented by discounters; indeed that fact is the chief reason why, notwithstanding the efforts made out of doors to raise the value of money during the last few days, the Bank of England directors yesterday did not advance their rate of discount. The reserve of notes is very low—too low for such an establishment with the monetary system of England dependent on it—but nevertheless so confident are the directors that there is no fear of a strong demand for money from any quarter that they have made no change. Your readers will therefore not be surprised when I express my conviction that the apparent improvement is not of a durable kind, and that British industry has not yet even approached that stage when we may say that permanent progress has been resumed.

The Delhi and London Bank held their meeting yesterday, when the report was adopted. The net profit realised during the six months ending the 30th June last amounted to £10,781-0-2, which, added to the balance carried forward, made £11,429-6-6 at the credit of profit and loss account. A dividend for the half-year at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum was declared, and £3,000 was applied to meet the deficiencies on the "lock-up" account, leaving £832-15-2 to be carried forward.

The report for 1873 of the General Direction of Customs, &c., in Italy, shows that the importation of cotton and cotton goods has increased from 157,591,240f. to 183,239,319f., which were—Cotton in bales, 1872, 45,651,753; 1873, 53,715,900. Thread of all kind, 1872, [illegible]; 1873, 42,029,000; the remaining increase being divided over the various cotton tissues. The exports under this head have fallen from 20,172,125f. to 5,228,325f., the chief item being cotton in bales to the amount of 5,228,325f., as compared with 17,918,775f. in 1872. On the other hand, there has been an increased exportation of printed cotton tissues from 2,099,000f. to 4,938,000f., balanced as regards the total by decreased exportation of some of the smaller items.

The Liverpool cotton market has been buoyant this week, and Manchester has responded in a timid way, producers being thus encouraged to hold out for better prices. Of the limitation of production and short time, about which so much was said a few weeks ago, nothing is now heard—a result I always expected and have constantly predicted. On the other hand, the American spinners are moving in the direction of short-time. A meeting of the cotton manufacturing interest was held in Boston on the 24th ult., at which about 2,000,000 spindles were represented by the personal attendance of delegates or by letters of authority given to gentlemen from other cities. The object of the meeting was to hear a report from a committee previously appointed on the subject of reducing the production of cotton mills one-third in order to re-establish true relations between supply and demand. This committee expressed an opinion that four working days of ten hours each would best promote the interests of the employers and the employed, but believe that there would be many cases in which a different mode of reaching the same result would be preferred. The reduction should continue, it was thought, for at least three months. The report of the committee was accepted, as also a proposition recommending the manufacturers of New England to meet again in Boston on the 18th October, but to reduce their product from and after October 1st. At Providence, R. I., a meeting of manufacturers was also held, at which it was unanimously agreed to have a reduction of one-third in the product of cotton fabrics for the next three months. A

[illegible]

I men[illegible] in con[illegible] that [illegible] "assault and [illegible] Yesterday after[illegible] ing along Loth[illegible] prosperous stock-broker [illegible] in the Anglo-Ameri[illegible] schemes, which with [illegible] there is supposed to ha[illegible] The story, as told to me [illegible] in a bantering but no[illegible] Abbott charged Labou[illegible] of the articles in the "[illegible] that they would ha[illegible] *World* if he did no[illegible] an action for libel. A[illegible] not bring an action [illegible] another course. Ho[illegible] article. Labouchere [illegible] for such a [illegible] Abbott [illegible] Labouchere [illegible] wife [illegible]. Abbott [illegible] borrowing [illegible] lashed his assailant [illegible] excited and surging crowd. [illegible] leisurely as usual, [illegible] both gentlemen to [illegible] where summonses a[illegible] taken out for Monday [illegible] got wind, and on Abbott's [illegible] Stock Exchange an[illegible] comed by the jobbers [illegible] plause, and chaired [illegible] hall. In this discreditable scene all the sympathy is with Abbott, although the aggressor, for, assuming Labouchere to be the author of the articles I spoke of—and I sincerely hope, for the sake of an honourable name, that he will be able to show he is not—worse specimens of the weapons of literary assassination I scarcely know, outside the region of the United States, where they flourish in a congenial soil.

AGRICULTURE AND POOR WHITES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some years ago a model farm was opened under the auspices of [illegible] Presidency at [illegible], somewhere near Poona, for the purpose of instructing the poor Whites in some kind of agricultural pursuit, and some boys from the Byculla School were sent there for that purpose.

May I ask you to be good enough to inform me how this farm was organized, and how far it has proved a success, and oblige

A POOR WHITE.

Bombay, 30th October.

MISSIONARY RELIGIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A word in reply to "The Foolishness of Preaching." The writer [illegible] misunderstood my meaning in calling Mahomedanism the "chief foe" of Christianity. I meant that Mahomedans [illegible] Hindoos; possibly from the knowledge that our religion contains more truth than their own, while Hindooism contains [illegible]

[illegible] converts. A native on becoming a Christian loses family, caste, or position, and possibly [illegible] in return? [illegible] improved? It is, on the contrary, worse than before. To this [illegible] failure with the upper and [illegible] converts to Mahomedanism. There are Mussulman houses (I am informed) [illegible] old times [illegible] kind of [illegible] and there converts take the same position as those born Mahomedans of the same rank, which is very different from the Brahmanic castes, and [illegible] Christian castes too.

I am unable to [illegible] of your correspondent, "[illegible] papers on the Talmud" and "Islam," I am unaware [illegible] and I should esteem it a great favour to be allowed their perusal.

A CHRISTIAN.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

WHO SHOULD [illegible] BILLS OF LADING?

On Thursday, Mr. Turner, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk and Turner, applied on behalf of one Hurridas Jairam to Mr. [illegible] Judge of the Small Causes Court, which is closed for the vacation, for a warrant of arrest against Captain Harrison, of the S. S. [illegible], for [illegible], the value of 29 iron plates [illegible] had been shipped in Liverpool on [illegible] and not delivered to Hurridas, who held a bill of lading for the same.

The Judge refused the application, but granted a summons returnable yesterday, when Mr. Jefferson, of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for Captain Harrison.

On Mr. Turner offering in evidence the invoice of the goods and bill of lading,

Mr. Jefferson, on behalf of the defendant, objected to their being received, on the ground that the invoice was a document which in no way affected the defendant, and that the bill of lading was not signed by the Captain. Mr. Jefferson objected to the bill of lading being received in evidence, simply for the purpose of shortening the proceedings, [illegible] defence was that the plates [illegible] had never been put [illegible] that the bill of lading, even if put in, [illegible] of the weight of the plates, [illegible] contents unknown," which [illegible] bill of lading, making it imperative [illegible] evidence, [illegible] the bill of lading of the [illegible] weight of the iron put on board [illegible] be done by evidence [illegible] in support of his contention, Mr. Jefferson cited [illegible] of Nicol and Co. v. Castle, [illegible]

Mr. Turner, on the other hand, contended that the bill of lading having been [illegible] by the defendant by his having actually delivered under it one plate, he was entitled to put it in as evidence, and further [illegible] the master of a ship on a bill of lading, it was not necessary for it to be signed by the captain, as the broker or ship's agent might do so. It was the practice in the offices in Liverpool for bills of lading to be signed by the clerk in charge of the shipping department, and such bills of landing had been accepted and claims paid thereon, if any [illegible]. Besides, the captain through his agents [illegible] given delivery of all the goods named in the bill of lading except the 29 missing plates, and thereby acknowledged that whoever [illegible] the bill of lading with his authority.

The plaintiff was [illegible], a clerk of Messrs. Graham and Co., and Mr. [illegible] of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. [illegible] at bills of lading were [illegible] signed on behalf of captains.

The Court held that the bill of lading might not be put in as evidence, and [illegible] admitted, the second objection [illegible] the want of proof of the weight of iron put on board was fatal to the plaintiff's case, he having failed to adduce evidence as to such weight. The plaintiff was accordingly non-suited, and full costs certified for [illegible]

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EST INTELLIGENCE.

HE SUPPOSED NANA S

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZ

GWALIOR, 30TH O

COLONEL OSBORNE, the Resident, has [illegible], and thinks it desirable that the inquiry hould be continued.

The evidence of the Parsee witness from Bombay will therefore still be of service.

WE hear that Mr. Souter has received similar information to this from Gwalior, and that the [illegible] r. Hormusjee Bazonjee Mody, will [illegible] bay this morning to [illegible] evidence.

[REC [illegible]

TION.

[illegible] October. [illegible] supporting [illegible] Germany. [illegible] treaties

IAN

[illegible] October. [illegible] by the [illegible]. In the [illegible] says the [illegible] Powers [illegible] existing between Germany and the other powerful Empires is a [illegible] peace will not be disturbed. After referring to [illegible] His Majesty [illegible] the power acquired [illegible] will be employed solely as a means of defence.

Count Arnim was released on bail owing to serious ill-health.

DETENTION OF THE INCOMING ENGLISH MAIL.

ADEN, 30th October.

The [illegible], with the [illegible] mail of the 16th and Southampton mail of the 13th instant, which was due here on Tuesday last, will not arrive here till Tuesday next, owing to her having had to wait for the Southampton mails carried by the [illegible] which had to put into Malta disabled.

LONDON, 29th October, Aft.

The [illegible] Money Market has been quiet but steady; [illegible]

The [illegible] Market has been idle.

Fair Dhollera [illegible].

Exchange on India .... 1s. [illegible] to 1s. 10⅝d.

4 per cent. Govt. [illegible] .... [illegible]

4½ do. .... [illegible]

5½ do. do. .... 101½.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve [illegible] £8,575,000. Inc. £157,500.

Bills discounted ... £19,125,000. Dec. £250,000.

Bullion [illegible] £21,[illegible]. Dec. £62,500.

3 per cent. Consols [illegible] .... 93⅞.

[illegible] do. [illegible] Rente, 1872 .... [illegible]

Bar Silver .... 57 13/16.

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal:—Hector and Coromandel.

[illegible] General of Musketry left Poona on Wednesday last on a tour of inspection.

A CORRESPONDENT learns that fever is very prevalent in Delhi, and that scarcely a house is free from it.

WE are sorry to hear that the Bombay Municipality is about to lose the services of its able Chief Accountant, Mr. Thorburn, who has made arrangements to join an influential mercantile firm of Bombay.

THE Special Ordnance Commission had left Bellary and [illegible] Bangalore on the 10th instant, and were expected at Madras by the end of last week. The reports of contemplated reductions [illegible] to have greatly alarmed the Ordnance Department.

THE [illegible] Troops in Garrison at Fort William, Calcutta, paraded at 8.30 A.M. on Monday in front of the Dalhousie Barracks, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a silver medal for long service and good conduct to [illegible] Commissariat Department.

THE [illegible] who are famous may very well be judged by the photographs for sale in a French shop. A short time ago, the portraits of Republicans stared one in the face everywhere, but now, it is said, everywhere one can buy portraits of the [illegible], the Empress, and the Prince Imperial.

FROM Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's latest tea circular, we see that the imports of Indian tea from the 1st of January to the 30th of September this year were 11,356,000lbs. as compared with 10,972,000lbs. during the same period of last year. The stocks in hand amounted to 3,454,000 lbs as against 4,270,000lbs.

THE [illegible] informed that the telegraph lines now [illegible] between Pondicherry and [illegible] interrupted: the break between [illegible] is at the Palar river. The telegraph office at Nellore was in great danger on Monday last, the godowns attached to it having been washed away.

TWO men and a young boy, belonging to the ship Evening Star, arrived in Calcutta on Monday night by the s.s. Gemini. They had had a very hard time since the wreck, having been washed ashore in Channel Creek. They made their way, or rather lost their way, and found themselves on the sea face, having been three days without food when the Gemini picked them up.

THE Inspector-General of Royal Artillery is expected to leave Simla in the first week of November, and will arrive at Meerut on the 10th, and at Delhi and Agra on the 18th and 21st respectively. On the 15th of January he will reach Allahabad; Barrackpore on the 28th; and Calcutta on the [illegible] of February. From the last named place he will start for Umballa direct, and finish his tour over the North-West Frontier on the [illegible] day of March at Peshawar.

THE Indian Daily News says:—"Lord Napier's intention is that the Duffla Expedition shall be brought to a close by the first week in March, and none too soon either. The end of February, just before the cholera season—even cholera [illegible]—would have been even better. We hear that under the active superintendence of Major Hume, the Commissariat supplies, [illegible] for the coolies, are [illegible] to the front. And the sooner the better."

THE Parisians are remarkably sharp in discovering little national peculiarities. Paris at present is said to be crowded with strangers. Nothing but English is heard around. In every shop window one may see the two inevitable mottoes, "Prix fixe" and "English spoken." It [illegible] in one little back street near the [illegible] a Parisian enterprising milliner, in her anxiety to attract a cross-Atlantic clientèle, has gone so far as to put up a notice of "American spoken here."

WE [illegible] regret to hear that Government has finally decided that Hazareebagh is to be abandoned as a station for European troops, and orders have been given from Head Quarters for [illegible] for the 22nd Regiment to leave the station as soon as possible after the 1st of November. We have already expressed a very strong opinion upon the [illegible] of rashly taking so important a step, and we can now only add that we trust Government may not have reason to regret its action.

THE Rev. Mr. Moore, Chaplain of Lucknow, has issued a circular to the uncovenanted European and Eurasian residents of the station, inviting them to send representatives to take part in a conference, on the 10th proximo, on the subject of the education, position, and [illegible] of Europeans and Eurasians in [illegible]. His Lordship the Bishop of [illegible] has [illegible] to preside at the [illegible]. It is satisfactory to note that [illegible] the benefit of the social condition of the Poor Whites is gaining ground, and it [illegible] to be hoped that the material benefit [illegible] will be the result.

A CORRESPONDENT states that the attempt at outbreak in the Hazareebagh Jail, did not occur on Sunday evening, but at [illegible] of that day while the blankets were being served out to the prisoners. The cause of the attempt seems to have been the action of the jailor,—under orders from superior authority, it is said—in depriving the Hindu prisoners of their brass lotahs, and ordering them to use earthenware vessels in their place. Strict Hindus, as is well known, object to eat twice out of the same earthenware vessels, and this is not the first time that a disturbance has been caused in an Indian jail by proceedings similar to those said to have taken place in this case at Hazareebagh.

THE Divinity College at Lahore is [illegible] to lose its Principal, Lord Wynford having presented the Rev. T. Valpy French to the Vicarage of Erith in Kent. Once, says the Delhi Gazette, the reverend gentleman was well known in Agra, and especially at the time of the great rebellion, when he is said to have told the sapient authorities charged with the management, or rather mismanagement, of affairs, that he preferred dying with his native Christian flock if they were denied admission into the Fort. The sapient authorities saw the position at once, fortunately for themselves and for Mr. French and his flock. Right good service was done by the native Christians in the Fort of Agra.

THE *Lucknow Times* learns from Hurdui, that the Fair annually held at the time of the Ramlela at Bilgram, Hurdui district, has been a very successful one this year. To date of last advices all had gone on well, and although there was an immense concourse of people gathered together from all parts of the district, as well as Cawnpore, Futtehgurh and Kunouj, the sanitary measures enforced by Dr. Logg, the Civil Surgeon of Hurdui, who is in camp there, have been so judicious and efficacious, that no sickness of any kind has manifested itself. The Police arrangements, too, are described as being most excellent. Not a single case of robbery or violence has been reported, and the utmost good order obtained.

THE following, which we clip from the letter of the *Englishman's* Paris correspondent, acquires additional interest from the events of the last few days:—"The *Figaro* relates that on the 27th September a man named Nahim was arrested in Paris at the railway terminus of Lyons, and is to be immediately sent to Calcutta to be placed at the disposal of the Indian Government. Nahim had been brought to France by a French merchant many years ago, and he had learned the French language thoroughly. He returned to India, joined the mutineers [illegible], and was concerned in a great many horrible murders of Europeans. He was clever enough to enrich himself by plunder, and when the mutineers were defeated, he adopted the European dress, and, with his perfect knowledge of the French language, easily deceived the authorities, and returned to France. His description was telegraphed by the Indian Government to all the Governments of the world, and, as I said, he has been captured. He was dressed like a perfect gentleman, and is, according to the writer in the *Figaro*, one of the finest-looking men he has seen for a long time."

[illegible] Lahore paper states, that a merchant of the Lohani tribe, who has arrived from Bokhara at Dera Ismail Khan reports, that Sirdar Mahomed Isa Khan, son of Ameer Mahomed Azam Khan, has crossed the River Amoo with 6,000 men, for the purpose of advancing on Badakhshan. Owing to the absence of Meer Mahomed Shah, the ruler of Badakhshan, who had gone to levy revenue from some territory subordinate to him, the Sirdar in question [illegible] about to seize Rostak and Fyzabad. On news reaching the ruler of Badakhshan of his intentions, he hastened to his capital, and having assembled his troops fought with his opponents, the result being that Sirdar Mahomed Isa Khan was defeated. The Sirdar has gone to the ruler of Zebaq to solicit aid. The merchant in question states that on reaching Koorrum, he heard that the Sirdar had defeated the ruler of Badakhshan and that the Ameer of Cabul had sent 1 Cavalry Regiment, 2 Regiments of foot, and 12 guns to aid the latter. The same correspondent states, that the Ameer of Cabul has ordered Hussan Ali Khan, the Commander of the forces to enlist four Regiments from Kohistan, for the purpose of advancing on Herat.

THE increase exhibited in the trade of British Burmah during the past official year is something marvellous. From a little over thirteen it has risen by one stride to nearly eighteen millions sterling, or upwards of £5 per head of population against some ten shillings per head for British India. With the exception of the exports to Upper Burmah, all branches of the trade shared in this increase, and the sea-borne trade was fully double that of seven years ago. The increase in merchandise exported by sea was £836,264, and that in merchandise imported, £577,693, or a total of £1,413,957. This was somewhat less than the increment of the preceding year. But there was an increase in treasure exported of £738,416, and in treasure imported of £1,951,824, the amount imported by Government being £1,393,650, or £1,677,789 in excess of the preceding year. The quantity of rice exported was 811,106 tons against 720,360 tons in 1872-73, the increment being due to the requirements for Bengal. The rice crop of 1873 was the largest ever produced in the country, and it was expected that the total exports of 1874 would be not less than 850,000 tons. There was a net decrease of £12,625 in the amount realised as export duty, owing to the smaller shipments of rice to foreign ports in consequence of the demand for this country; while there was a net increase, of £4,835 only, in the import duties.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the *Times*:—"The Paris police lately received intelligence that a young man of Polish origin was journeying through the suburbs of the capital and endeavouring to pass off a quantity of forged Russian notes, and last week this interesting wayfarer was apprehended in a café at Sceaux. He was a man of about 30 years of age, who had been [illegible] rapidly through the towns and villages on his route, accompanied only by a large mastiff that never left him. When arrested he put on an air of injured innocence, protesting that he was an honest dealer in imitation jewelry, producing a box of samples, and growing more and more defiant as the strict search made upon his person proceeded without bringing to light anything of a nature to inculpate him. At length his captors, fairly nonplussed, were on the point of dismissing him, when the eye of one of them fell upon the mastiff that had remained at the door. He noticed that the animal's neck was encircled with a collar of very unwieldy thickness, and, on taking it off and inspecting it, he discovered that it was hollow inside and stuffed with counterfeit notes to the amount of £800. In the face of such proofs the man ceased to deny the facts imputed to him, and began to moralize pathetically upon the flagrant unfairness of Providence and the cruel absence of anything like even-handed distributive justice in the apportionment of the prizes and blanks of his profession, whose chiefs and magnates invariably came off scot-free and millionaires, whereas the poor toiling underling drudges never reaped anything for their pains but the prison and the hulks. These gloomy metaphysics he proceeded to fortify with an anecdote, which, whether authentic or not, is certainly very remarkable. It appears that during the Crimean campaign one of the principal regimental canteens in the Russian Army was suddenly closed in the faces of officers and men without notice or warning. Prince Gortschakoff, furious, rode up to the purveyor and demanded an explanation, whereupon the latter replied that, instead of yielding him, as was commonly supposed, £20 of clear daily profits, his business was landing him in downright ruin inasmuch as the greater part of his receipts consisted of false bank-notes. The General, at his wit's end, telegraphed to the Emperor, and, on receiving a reply, told the purveyor that if he would open his canteen the spurious notes in question should be cashed by the bank as if they had been genuine. Armed with this assurance, the purveyor briskly resumed his business, and laboured in his vocation with such zeal and diligence that at the end of the war he had the satisfaction of being able to present for payment to the Imperial Bank £10,000 worth of counterfeit paper, scarcely any of which had really been received by him in the course of his dealings with the army."

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Baonah [illegible], a hackery driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 16 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his horse by using the animal while in a diseased condition.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—[illegible] special trains are to run on Saturday, [illegible] from Poona to [illegible], with the 68th [illegible] strength is as [illegible] officers, 8 ladies, [illegible], 513 men, [illegible] 110 children, [illegible] wives.

DEATH OF A LUNATIC.—A [illegible] yesterday [illegible] the body of [illegible] Syed [illegible]. The deceased was [illegible] Coroner's Inquest was held [illegible] at Malabar Hill, on view of the body of [illegible]. The deceased had [illegible] and upon [illegible] adduced the following [illegible] death was caused by heart disease."

[illegible].—Carl Grace, a European seaman, was yesterday charged [illegible] Mr. G. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with refusing to do duty on board the ship [illegible], on which he was an articled [illegible] guilty [illegible] was sentenced to [illegible] weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TRAMWAY [illegible].—It has been intimated to us that the first drawing of the prizes on account of the tickets issued to passengers by the Tramway cars during the month of October will take place, at noon on Monday, at Mr. [illegible] Office. The proceedings will only be open to the representatives of the press, and not to the public.

VAGRANTS.—John Kelly and Francis Purcell, Europeans, were yesterday charged, the former before Mr. G. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, and the latter before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, with being vagrants, and were ordered by the respective magistrates to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A MISSING GOLD ORNAMENT.—Gaia Jaitha reported to the police, yesterday, that on the 26th instant, on his mother retiring to rest, she placed under her bed a gold ornament called a *Konti*, valued at Rs. 300, and on getting up in the morning she found it missing. Enquiries have been made, but as yet no trace of the property has been discovered.

EVADING THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S LICENCE.—Three Mahomedan women named, respectively, [illegible], Pallbhai, and Cooverbhai, were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with opening shops at Mahim for the sale of firewood without a licence from the Municipal Commissioner. They were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by H. M.'s 20th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening:—

March	....	....
Quadrille	Prince Eugene	Kuhner.
Overture	Barbiere di Seviglia	Rossini.
Valse	Martha	D'Albert.
Selection	Elisir D'Amore	Donizetti.
Galop	[illegible]	Kuhner.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—A liquor shop situated in Coppersmith Lane, Pydownee, kept by one Jamsetjee Pestonjee, was broken into on Thursday night by two iron bars being removed from a back window that opens into an old empty house; the drawers of a sideboard in the shop were forced open, and Rs. 120 in silver and a currency note for Rs. 5 stolen therefrom. There was also in the drawers about Rs. 5 worth of copper coin; but this was left untouched.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A lad about [illegible] years of age, named Jella Dhondee, whilst playing about with another lad named Gopal Wittoo of about the same age, at the Warree Bunder, close by a quarry hole full of water, the boy Gopall pushed the other boy into [illegible] to be conveyed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital for treatment. The boy Gopall on seeing what he had done scampered off, and has not returned home since.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—We would remind our readers of the entertainment announced for to-night at the above theatre, by Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Lavender, assisted by the amateurs of the [illegible] Brigade Royal Artillery. The programme, which will be found on [illegible] besides some comic singing. The prices are lower than those ordinarily charged at this theatre, which, coupled with the fact that it is some time since any public entertainment has been offered, should ensure a good attendance.

SERIOUS CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST A HINDOO.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, five cloth merchants appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and filed an information, charging one Ramdass Canjee with cheating, and prayed that warrants may be issued for his arrest. Ramdass Canjee is alleged to have obtained on the 23rd instant, from the first informant, Vussonjee Munjee, two bales of grey shirtings, valued at Rs. 575, promising to pay for the same on delivery, which he had failed to do. On the same date, and in a similar manner, the accused obtained from the second informant, named Damodhur Goculdass, two other bales of grey shirtings, valued at Rs. 604-11-0. Also on the same date, and in like manner he obtained from the third informant, named Moonjee Raghowjee, two bales piece-goods, valued at Rs. 616-1-0; from the fourth informant, Damodhur Rowjee, he obtained two bales of grey shirtings, valued at Rs. 561; and from the fifth informant, Nusserwanjee Manockjee, one bale of grey shirtings, valued at Rs. 206-1-0. Ramdass Canjee is supposed to have absconded to Cutch, to which place he had sent his family four months ago. The magistrate granted the application as prayed for. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared on behalf of the five informants.

CRICKET.—As previously announced, a cricket match between the eleven of the Elphinstone High School Cricket Club and that of the St. Xavier's College came off on Thursday on the general parade ground. There was a large number of spectators on the maidan, especially in the afternoon. The first innings commenced at 6-30 A.M., and the Elphinstonians having won the toss elected to go in. They were got out by 9 o'clock after having scored 161 runs. The St. Xavier's College followed and played till 10 o'clock, by which hour five wickets had fallen. The game was resumed at 3-30, when the rest of the St. Xavier's eleven who had to play succumbed in half an hour. Their score amounted to only 56 runs, and as they were more than 80 runs behind their opponents, they had of course to follow their innings. When five wickets had fallen in the second innings, and 48 runs were made, the twilight put a stop to the match, which was consequently decided by the first innings. The fielding of the Elphinstone eleven was remarkably good. In neatness and quickness it would favourably compare with that of many English school first elevens. The batting of Kapadia and Patel was also very good; Kapadia, in particular, hitting freely all round the field. The St. Xavier's eleven were decidedly unfortunate in their first innings; but they made a good stand against the bowling on their second essay. The following are full scores:—

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

H P Jacob, Esq.	b McGarry	11
R S Batiwalla	b McGarry	1
J P Pocha	b Duncan	14
E B Kooma[illegible]	b McGarry	12
R J Kapadia	c Rennison	58
D H Patel	Not out	39
R B Sunawalla	b McGarry	0
F J P[illegible]	b McInerney	4
J B Saklatwala	b Duncan	0
N G Gimdevia	b Duncan	4
S E Mehta	c Doran	6
	Byes	8
	Wide balls	[illegible]
	Leg byes	4
	Total	165
	Short run	1
		164

Overs 37.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

	First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Rev C Drakes	b Patel	4		
F M M[illegible]	b Patel	[illegible]	b Kapadia	[illegible]
F Dickenson	l b w, b Kapadia	6	b Patel	[illegible]
H Harrington	b Patel	2	c Batiwalla	[illegible]
G Rennison	b Kapadia	11	b Kapadia	1
B Gosling	l b w, b Patel	4	b Kapadia	1
T Duncan	c Kapadia	1	b Kapadia	8
J McInerney	b Kapadia	[illegible]		
E McGarry	b Patel	[illegible]		
J P Doran	Not out	[illegible]		
D O'Hogan	b Patel	[illegible]		
	Byes	11		
	No ball	1		
	Leg byes	1		
	Total	56		

Overs 23.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 30th October, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 84.

CARWAR, 30th October, 4-35 P.M.—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29.94.

MANGALORE, 30th October, 10-24 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south, thermometer maximum 82, minimum 73, wet-bulb 77, barometer 29.81.

TELLICHERRY, 30th October, 5-8 P.M.—Weather fair, wind north-east, thermometer 81, barometer 29.85.

VENGORLA, 30th October, 5-11 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west, mild, thermometer 87.

ASSESSMENTS IN THE CANARA COLLECTORATE.

[illegible] Bombay Castle, 21st [illegible] 1874.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. [illegible], dated [illegible] March 1874—Submitting [illegible] proposals for revised rates of assessment [illegible] villages and [illegible] in the Kumpta Talooka of the Canara Collectorate, [illegible] to and intermixed with those [illegible] in his letter No. 209 [illegible] the rates [illegible] for which were sanctioned [illegible] Government Resolution No. [illegible] 14th April last.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. [illegible], dated [illegible] March 1874—submitting, with his remarks, [illegible] and one from the Collector of Kanara.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. [illegible], dated 21st April 1874—forwarding, with reference to his previous report, [illegible], of 1873 on the revision of the [illegible] twenty villages of the Kumpta Talooka, a statement obtained by him, showing, for most of the villages, the area actually recorded as occupied last year, from which it appears that the [illegible] assessment in these villages only represents [illegible] increase of 59.3 per cent. after taking into account instead of 84.3 [illegible]

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council having had under consideration the reports on the revision of the assessment of twenty villages of the Kumpta Talooka in the District of Kanara, is pleased to confirm the sanction to the introduction of the revised assessment of the above-mentioned villages, provisionally communicated by telegraph in April last, and to direct the observance of the following regulations in the collection of the land revenue of that District:—

1st.—In the villages below the Ghats, in respect of the season following the introduction of a new settlement, the occupant of a holding in any village shall, before the 1st October of that year, deliver to the authorities of the village a list of the waste numbers in his holding in such village, and the Collector shall, on receiving a certificate from the Mamlatdar of the correctness of such list, order a remission of 14 annas in the rupee of the assessment on such numbers for that year, and in each of the four following years the occupant shall, before the 1st October, give a like list of the numbers which he proposes to leave waste in that year, and shall thereupon be entitled to receive a remission of 14 annas in the rupee of the assessment on the numbers left uncultivated.

2nd.—At the expiration of five years, the full assessment shall be payable for all the numbers in the holding, whether cultivated or not. Any number which may be brought into cultivation at any time during the five years, will, thereafter, be liable to payment of the full assessment.

3rd.—The above concession shall apply only to holdings in the same village liable to an assessment amounting to or exceeding Rs. 25.

4th.—On the introduction of the survey settlement in any village of Kanara, after making the adjustment with regard to waste lands ordered above, in all cases in which the new assessment on the cultivated numbers of a holding in the village shall amount to or exceed Rs. 25, and shall likewise exceed the amount previously paid for such holding by 30 per cent., there shall be levied in the first year 50 per cent., in the second year 75 per cent., and in the third and following years, the whole of such increase.

5th.—The concessions granted by the two preceding rules will apply only to whole holdings as recorded in the settlement papers. If any part of a holding be resigned or transferred during the period for which remission is granted, such part will at once become liable to the full assessment. In the case of a transfer by succession, the remission will hold good.

6th.—In cases where perpetual leases have been granted by superior holders to tenants, the Collector shall, on production and verification of the same, proceed to realize the amount due to Government from both parties in conformity with the law and with these regulations, and in such relative proportions as he may consider equitable, and shall report the results of his proceedings from time to time.

7th.—The one-anna cess will be levied on the full assessment of every number, whether cultivated or not.

8th.—In the event of any person to whom remission may have been granted under the 1st and 4th of these Rules, failing to pay the balance within one month of the receipt by such person of notice of the remission having been granted, the Collector may proceed to collect the full assessment on such portions of it as may appear proper.

2. These regulations will apply to the collection of any sums due on account of the assessment for 1873-74, or which may become due on any subsequent assessment. The Collector should report how far it may be practicable to extend the above concessions to the case of arrears on account of years preceding 1873-74.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

INDIAN NEWS.

A CLEVER CASE OF [illegible].—The [illegible] and traders of Secunderabad are, in their own estimation, acute [illegible] and possessed of a large amount of foresight. It is [illegible] to be wondered at, therefore, that the opening of the railway should have put them on the [illegible] and that they fully prepared themselves against the large influx of adventurers who would try to [illegible] them. Notwithstanding all their precautions and cunningly laid plans, two of their number have been made the victims of a clever swindle. It appears that about [illegible] well-dressed and respectable-looking native females arrived by train from Poona and temporarily put up in the City of Hyderabad. Next day they came into Cantonment, and purchased a quantity of cloths from a merchant named [illegible], to the value of 200 Soogoor Rupees, in payment for which they tendered the same amount of Government coin, all in half-rupee pieces. The wily bunniah seeing that they were new to the place, and ignorant of the currency, determined to take advantage of their inexperience, and told them that the 200 Government Rs. were equal to 260 Soogoors; they quietly assented and paid over the money. On being questioned, they admitted to having a similar amount in the City, which they were anxious to have exchanged into the local currency. The bunniah accompanied them to the City and exchanged the money at a considerable profit to himself. Not satisfied, he forced them into acknowledging that they had 1,000 Rupees in Poona, which, as they intended removing to Hyderabad for good, they would like to have changed. Consulting another merchant named Soobiah, whom he took into partnership, both merchants accompanied the three women to Poona, where they were conducted to a house in the Sudder Bazaar; the 3,000 Rs. were brought out and exchanged, and the bunniahs returned by the evening's train to Secunderabad highly elated at the good stroke of business they had transacted; but on getting the money shroffed, it was found that the coins were counterfeit—being nothing more than brass with a thin coating of silver. The next day they took train for Poona, made for the house, but found that the birds had flown; nobody in the neighbourhood knew any thing about them, and the over-reached bunniahs were compelled to return to Secunderabad sadder, if not wiser men. The two first sums, however, were found to be genuine.—*Deccan Times.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE NILE.

("TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 26.

SELDOM have the Egyptian people, from their Ruler to the lowest "fellah," passed a more anxious time than during the last fortnight. It was known so long ago as May that a very high Nile might be expected this year. The telegraph from Khartoum announced the coming flood, but the reality has surpassed what was expected, and the country has hitherto escaped serious loss only through the intense exertions of the country people, nor is the danger by any means over.

In former times, before the cultivation of cotton in Egypt assumed its present proportions, the annual inundation used to cover the whole valley of the Nile and the Delta—only the towns and villages projecting from the sea of waters. But at present the great river which gives all its wealth to Egypt must be kept within bounds by a system of dikes, requiring every year much care and expense. From far above Cairo, down to the sea, and along the canals which branch from the main stream run high and broad mounds of black Nile earth. They serve as the high-roads of the interior, and some of them are planted with rows of magnificent trees. Although other public works might be at times neglected, the dikes have been carefully looked to, for the very existence of the cotton harvest depends upon them. Since the accession of the Khedive especial care and labour have been bestowed upon them, and, indeed, it is not too much to say that nothing but the good state in which they have been placed has enabled them to bear the tremendous strain to which for some weeks past they have been exposed.

About the end of February commence the tropical rains of Central Africa and Abyssinia, which form the Nile flood. The inundation is perceived at Khartoum about the beginning of April, it reaches the Delta towards the middle of June, and continues—not, of course, without constant fluctuations—for about three months. Then, as it gradually subsides, a mantle of verdure steals over the black alluvial soil.

The year 1873 was by no means a prosperous year for Egypt, but 1874 gave better promise. The cotton crop is far above the average, both as to quantity and quality; the financial state of the country is far more satisfactory, and although the rise of the river was earlier and higher than usual, no apprehension was felt till about the beginning of September. Then, suddenly, alarming news began to arrive—first from the Soudan, that the Nile was far higher than usual, and that mischief might be expected; then later, from Upper Egypt, that the dreaded calamity had actually occurred; that at Beni-Souef, at Rhoda, at Minieh, at Es Siout the river had burst its bounds, and a wide extent of country was under water; that a large piece of the Upper Egypt Railway had been destroyed; and that the loss of property and life had been very great, for the villages, built only of sundried brick, melt away, and cannot resist the action of the current. For a short time the river was subsiding, but it soon began again to rise, and the state of matters in Upper Egypt is most deplorable. But the relief thus afforded to the pent up waters probably saved the far more valuable provinces of the Delta; and, although the news of to-day announces a slight further increase in the stream, yet if human energy and exertion can avert such a calamity, the rich harvests of Lower Egypt will be saved from devastation. The Nilometer, on the 20th, marked 25 pics 17 kerats, the greatest height known for many years. It is officially announced that the works executed in 1869-70 can withstand an inundation of 26¼ pics (=19 metres), and it is hoped that this height will not be reached.

In the meantime Government and people are displaying an untiring [illegible] activity. Not less than 200,000 men are distributed along the courses of the river and the great canals in Lower Egypt. In the [illegible] places watchmen stand at every 50 or 80 paces [illegible] is maintained [illegible] the people [illegible] menaced towns [illegible] Samanoud and Mansourah, never to relax their vigilance, and whenever any point is reported as weak or yielding an army of labourers and a mountain of material are at once despatched to the imperilled spot.

Up to the 24th no important breach or even overflow had been announced, although the river and canals were full to the very brim. A dike gave way at Damietta, but by incessant efforts the mischief was repaired in [illegible] days. Here and there, too, the water has begun to penetrate the banks, and the danger of infiltration is of course great; but in every quarter incessant work is going on upon a vast scale and hitherto the people have mastered the river. They are like an army on the eve of a decisive battle, for the news from the higher Nile gives hopes that in a few days the river will begin to sink. For the present, all the available strength of the country being directed to this pressing service, the arrivals of new cotton are, of course, not considerable.

The arches of the great railway bridge at Kafr Zeyat were at one time nearly covered; but no harm has been done, and the regular service of trains between this and Cairo goes on as usual. Most strange is the spectacle presented by the Nile at night—the dark groupes of "fellahs" massed on the dikes, patiently waiting the summons to give aid at some menaced point—the watchmen incessantly pacing up and down and uttering their prolonged guttural cries of warning—the row of twinkling lanterns and cressets following the windings of the banks till lost in the distance—and the swollen river faintly visible in the moonlight, rolling its turbid waters along with a force and a volume that nothing would seem able to control! One has but to see it in its present state and be convinced how difficult is the project of a barrage!

From Port Said we hear that the Canal Company are giving much trouble to vessels, by ignoring the new "Suez Canal Register" as issued by the Board of Trade on the principle recommended by the Constantinople Commission. They insist upon a remeasurement by their own engineers, and compel payment accordingly, thus entailing upon vessels much expense and loss of time.

A circular was lately issued by one of the coal firms at Port Said which contains some strange misstatements, together with most unjust reflections on the British Consulate. According to Treaty, the Egyptian Government levies a tax of 8 per cent. on all imports, but in the case of goods re-exported within six months 7 per cent. of this tax is returned, and coal supplied to ships in transit through the Canal comes under this head. Port Said, however, was practically a free port until a few months back, for although the question was raised about two years since, yet owing to the opposition of the Canal Company, the Egyptian Government waived its rights for the time. But now the Government has resolved upon enforcing its rights, and this, as might have been expected, is very disagreeable to certain of the Port Said residents. It seems that some German steamers passing through the Canal required coal, and the firm in question supplied it, but instead of themselves paying the duty they sent in the account to the captains, and advised them to ask the German Consul to pay it for them under protest. Now, such a charge would naturally fall, not upon the ships, but on the agents who supplied the coal, and of course made a profit out of the transaction. But the German captains needed the coal, and so paid the money. It was recovered for them from the Egyptian Government by the German Consul-General, and the Egyptian Custom-house, in their turn, recovered the amount they had been obliged to refund to the German captains (but which was legally due to them from the sellers of the coal) by deducting it from the 7 per cent. rebate of duty which had to be returned to the firm in question on other coal supplied by them to ships in transit. In all this there was no injustice, and it is much to be regretted that merchants should not respect the Treaty rights of the Egyptian Government, but still more to be regretted are imputations on gentlemen who endeavour justly and conscientiously to discharge their official duty.

SEPTEMBER 28.

For the last three days the Nile has either been stationary, or only an infinitesimal rise has been reported, so that we may hope the danger is passing away. But it has been a hard fight, won by immense exertions, and we have escaped only by a hair-breadth! From the Mokattam quarries, at Cairo, alone three million cantars of stone have been sent to various parts of the Delta in order to strengthen the dikes, and a large body of soldiers was employed in quarrying and blasting with dynamite. Part of Boulac is flooded, not from an overflow, but through infiltration, and at one time the Museum, with its precious contents, was in danger. In the few places where the river overtopped its banks some damage is done, and the loss of grain, sugar-cane, cattle, &c., in Upper Egypt is very considerable, but the harvests of Lower Egypt have been saved.

ORIENTALIA.

(*Athenæum, Oct. 10.*)

THE long-talked-of International Congress of Orientalists has been held, and has now become a thing of the past; but what have been the results?

The inaugural address of the President, although somewhat lengthy, could scarcely be objected to, as it was supposed to be exhaustive, and to have set forth in detail all that was intended to be done on the occasion. One of the chief points mooted was, that a discussion should be held on the subject of the transliteration of Oriental words, and an endeavour made to fix, if possible, upon a uniform and universal alphabet to express the letters of Oriental alphabets—a matter of sufficient importance to have warranted the assembling of a Congress for that purpose only. After its mention in the President's Address, it was lost sight of among the receptions, breakfasts, tea-parties, &c., and is as far from being settled as ever.

Mr. Hyde Clarke says that a couple of hours were "provided for a sitting of each Section, and that half the time was taken up with inaugural addresses;" but I think, much more than half the time was thus taken up, especially in one Section; and those who had papers to read in that Section, with the exception of a favoured few, were treated in a cavalier manner, and discussions upon important matters limited to ten minutes.

The interests of India did not receive anything like the attention they demanded, and, whilst the dead language of the Hindoo idol-worshippers was all and everything, and the Hindoos were patted on the back, and the President of the Aryan Section blew his German trumpet and rang the changes on the Rig Veda and matters which all real Orientalists are sufficiently acquainted with, the living languages of India were never once alluded to. The Mohamedan languages and the Mohamedans were never mentioned, during the proceedings either of this or any other Section, except in abuse of the latter, which I shall presently come to.

A Hindoo of the Bombay Presidency, a Mahratta Brahman, was deputed from India by the Governor-General, at a great expense to "the Indian tax-payer" (as one high official loves to reiterate), and what did this representative of all India do or say? At the fag-end of the proceedings, and amid considerable noise and confusion, and but slight attention, because the Archæological Section was then waiting to sit in the same room, he read from a paper in an abridged form, to the effect that there was either one or two poets named Kalidasa, and if two, that they must have lived at the same time, and in the same village, and have adopted each other's ideas, as well as being of one name! And this is what he came 6,000 miles to say as the representative of Indian learning, and of the various races of a vast empire. The *Standard* report states this was "highly relished;" but after this I will never place faith in newspaper reports again.

The Parsees were, of course, represented and petted, and one occupied (as they all delight and take care to do, if permitted,) the most prominent part in "the honourable congregation," as the Hindoo "Professor Pandit" styled it, as if he were a committee-man or a profound scholar at least, and between his naps (for he slept well through most of the inaugural addresses and some of the few papers read), he occasionally made what the spectators might think were learned notes, even though the language used was French or German.

I wonder, however, whether the educated portion of the people of India of different races, and of the different Presidencies and Governments, will accept "Mr. Professor Shunkar Pandurang Pandit, M. A.," as the *Standard* styled him ("Professor Pandit" being much after the fashion of styling a man "a learned savant") as their representative, and I should much like to look into both the Hindu and Parsee heart, and read there what they really thought of the whole proceedings, although I can well imagine. What "the Indian tax-payer" will say to the expense of bringing over the "Professor Pandit, M. A.," it is awful to think.

There are several Mohammedans of India, learned and respectable men, in this country, but there was not one present at the Congress, and why? Did they know that their fellow-countrymen were likely to be styled barbarians on the authority of Mr. Grant Duff, or of Major-General A. Cunningham? While we suffered a perfect plethora of Sanskrit, Chinese, Pali, Accadian, Etruscan, Assyrian, Finno-Tarkish, and Hamitic, the Mohammedan languages of Asia and of India were never once alluded to. The Mohammedans are abused by inexperienced officials, and those who are ignorant of their character, and are bullied and looked upon with suspicion, considered disloyal, and excluded as much as possible from employment, while the Hindoo and the Parsee are petted. The Mohammedans are proud, and not quite so clever in fawning and flattering as the other two, but, I believe, the Mohammedans of India to be as loyal as Hindoo or Parsee. The followers of Islam have played a prominent part in the affairs of the old world in past ages, and must and will play a prominent part in the affairs of Asia at least, in coming times.

A word of advice to the Mahommedans of India may not be considered impertinent here. Copy the tactics of the Parsee, the Indian Jew, and the Hindoo, make a great show of charity, and proclaim it from the house-tops; be sure to attend public meetings and assemblies (especially in case of coming to London), and occupy the most prominent places, no matter whether you understand a word of what is talked about or not, but pretend to be wise, and pretend to take notes; and last, though not least, feast the big-wigs and flatter their vanity. Then you will succeed, and then we shall have Mahommedan knights and ladies, and there is no reason why Lady Kamr-ood-deen or Lady Khooda Bukhsh should not sound as pleasant to the Christian and British ear as Lady Bottlywallah, or Lady Readymoney, or Lady Thakoordass, or Lady Hurrychund, *et hoc genus omne.*

Although India was not, apparently, of much consequence in the estimation of the present occupants of the India Office, "the Indian tax-payer" notwithstanding, and [illegible] put but an [illegible]; the [illegible] was propounded [illegible] another Major-General A. Cunningham, not expounding probably his own opinion, called the Mohammedans barbarians, and asserted, in distinct terms, that the whole of the Mohammedan buildings in our Indian empire were the work of Hindoos alone! To what lengths will not prejudice and superficial knowledge go! Could those who make such statements only read the native historians for themselves, instead of taking their inspirations from translations which are often incorrect, they would then discover that the Mohammedan sovereign used to patronise the most eminent architects, and to employ at immense expense great numbers of the most skilled artisans, brought from the westward,—from Arabia, Asia Minor, Persia, Khorassan, and Tartary; and it might be stated with equally as much truth, that all the railways and public buildings of India were constructed by coolies, as that the Mohammedan buildings were the work of Hindoos alone, for the coolies have had just as much to do with the construction of railways and public buildings as the Hindoos had with the erection of the magnificent monuments of Mohammedan taste and civilization.

Never was a greater fallacy uttered than when Prof. F. Max Müller asserted that he was expressing the feelings of all Oriental scholars in publicly acknowledging the readiness with which the Indian authorities have always assisted every enterprise tending to throw light on the literature of our Oriental empire. It may be so with respect to Sanskrit, but all depends on the interest of the person who applies for aid, not the value of his work. But there was a time when Indian subjects did meet with truly liberal encouragement. If a person in those days applied to the Court of Directors or the Government of India for aid in the publication of linguistic works which had not before been treated of in any European tongue, he would not have been told by a part secretary that "an assignment on the revenues of India could not be granted him," while hundreds, or thousands even, are lavished on a *Grandh.*

The proceedings of the Turanian Section, the time of which was not wasted by a long Address from the President, were altogether of a mild nature; but some pertinent remarks were uttered by one whose observations usually make an unpleasant impression upon the generality of his hearers; here, however, he was happy. Oriental scholars, nevertheless, then heard (not from the person referred to) the astounding assertion that the best way to study the language of a country is, not from the original literature of the people, but by means of the Bible Society's translations of the Scriptures!

I need scarcely refer to the Dardistan lecture and the discovery of the Siah Posh Kafirs and the "Kandia of Kilia race," at the Albert Hall, or dilate on the value or otherwise of the collection; but the Ethnological Section, which met the same day, was occupied much after the same fashion as the others; some races and some subjects received great attention, whilst others were ignored altogether, and the Dards were snuffed out.

The wind-up was quite in keeping with the rest of the proceedings. The Lord Mayor of London is said by a newspaper to have "entertained the Oriental Congress at the Mansion House"; and the Hindoo Pundit and Bombay Parsee partook of the "loving cup," for which deed, the former, if he be not already out of caste, will have to practise, in his own person, the "Hindoo *law of atonement*" after the manner that so sorely puzzled the learned German Professor of Sanskrit at the Poona College; in which the cow will have a considerable deal to do. This process will not be quite so cheering as the contents of the "loving cup," nor so pleasant as "*a game of croquet.*" Fancy a Hindoo Pundit playing croquet! I could as soon fancy an Oxford Professor doing *poojah* in a *dhotee.*

In conclusion, I think it must be confessed by Oriental scholars that for practical purposes this International Congress was a farce. Although I attended every meeting, I am unable to say anything about the "splendid collection of photographic views sent by the Government of Turkistan," or the "special contribution of considerable amount" sent by the "Imperial University of St. Petersburg," or where they were placed. As to our foreign brethren, with few exceptions, we have scarcely seen them, and are as much strangers to one another personally as though we had never met at all; and precious time was wasted in pleasure parties and the delivery of addresses, which, however much adapted to serve as popular lectures, were stumbling-blocks in the way of the Oriental Congress.

The peculiar English temperament not having yet recovered from the Russian fever, St. Petersburg has been chosen as the place of meeting next year, not after discussion—for that was not allowed—but by show of hands, much to the disgust of many English and several foreign members. I wish the St. Petersburg Congress may prove more useful than the one just terminated—it could scarcely be less so—but I doubt much the attendance of many at such a distance.

ISHMAEL.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

("TIMES" PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

THE French Press is not content with seeing the [illegible] of Germany everywhere [illegible] at work, but is insisting on attributing to other nations the uneasiness and alarm it experiences itself. When it finds that they do not discern any serious danger as likely to result to them from the secret councils of Berlin and the designs of the dreaded Bismarck, it spares no pains to convince them of their peril. If they are not frightened, they are told that they ought to be so, or, more frequently, it is assumed that they are so, and then they are reproached with former shortcomings and with having neglected those timely measures which would have averted the danger that has now become imminent. England is a favourite mark for these warnings and admonitions. She may be uneasy, she may be dissatisfied, the *Débats* declares, but she has only got her deserts; she is reaping what she has sown. After abdicating her position as a military Power in Europe she now sees the day at hand when the sceptre of the seas will be wrenched from her hand by the naval power of Germany. Why did she leave Denmark to her fate after promising her support? Why did she abandon friendly France in her hour of greatest need? Perfidious Albion is justly repaid for her selfish policy. It is her turn to tremble and to turn her anxious gaze to Denmark, to the Baltic, to Holland, menaced by Germany's aggrandizing policy; soon she will see the seas swept by the powerful fleet of which the creation is one of the consequences of the war she did nothing to prevent. She could behold with much equanimity the dismemberment of France, but, now that squadrons of new ironclads and a numerous commercial navy appear upon that [illegible] which she considered her patrimony, she starts from her egotistical repose. This is the tone of the [illegible], which sees Germany colonizing and cruising in every quarter of the globe, and everywhere successfully contending with English influence. As a postscript to its recent article, it to-day publishes the following paragraph:—

"The uneasiness which the development of the German Navy excites in England, and which may some day be experienced also by Russia, is justified by recent events. The German Emperor, a short time ago, was present at Kiel at the launch of a vessel of the first rank, which is but the predecessor of those which the Admiralty, thanks to the enormous votes placed at its disposal, has ordered to be built. The Spanish coasts are explored and watched by the gunboats, the first destination of which was the Bay of Biscay, but which, finding they could do better than remain at Santander, are cruising round Galicia, visiting Ferrol and Corunna, and exhibiting at Lisbon the flag with black, white, and red on transverse stripes. It is, however, in the Chinese and Japanese waters that the Imperial Government seems particularly bent on acquiring an influence, which the security of the Germans settled in those empires and in the islands of the Archipelago seem to require. Hitherto it has stationed two ships in those waters, to whose presence, as well as to the representations of its diplomatists, was probably due the restitution of the merchant vessels seized by the Spaniards on the charge of bringing contraband of war from the Soulou Isles, the sovereignty of which, it will be remembered, was offered to the Emperor William. A third ship, the Hertha, has now been ordered to join the two others. Germany will then have a strong permanent squadron in the Asiatic waters, and it is announced at the same time that she is constructing a hospital containing 60 beds at Yokohama, the management of which will be instructed to a military surgeon."

THE PRETENDERS OF EUROPE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE stability of English government leads Englishmen to pay a nearly exclusive attention to the rulers and assemblies who actually have the public force of foreign communities at their command, and they are thus apt to overlook the great number of Pretenders to be found in Europe, and the very considerable interests they excite in all countries but our own. It need hardly be said that there are now many more of these personages than sat down to the famous supper of Candide. Nearly a dozen small Courts of the St. Germains type are spread over the Austrian dominions and Switzerland, and each of them is yearly the resort of a small host of political pilgrims. There is not the least reason to believe that any one of these dispossessed princes has abandoned hope. The Spanish Pretender is actually in arms; the French Pretender writes endless letters to assert his claims; and if the German Pretenders have on the whole adjourned the epoch of their restoration till the death of the Emperor William or till the death or retirement of Prince Bismarck, the dethroned Italian princes are full of confidence, and are firmly persuaded that the growing irritation of faithful Catholics in all European countries at the suppression of the Pope's temporal power may at any moment restore Italy to the condition in which she was when she was a geographical expression.

The expectations of the Pretenders reproduce with singular fidelity the hopes and schemes of the exiled Stuarts. Lord Macaulay tells us that the cant Jacobite phrase, "Bustle it about, it must come to my father," meant that the more confusion there was in England, the greater was the chance of a return from St. Germains. National misfortunes, national follies, national disorders are all alike food for hope to ex-Kings, ex-Grand Dukes, and ex-Electors; nor is their joy over the calamities of their subjects shown by experience to be altogether unnatural. It was the senseless insurrection that came to a head at Carthagena which gave Don Carlos his chance. But for the miserable war with Germany, and the still more miserable struggle against the Commune the letter-writing French Pretender would never have had the opportunity from which he withdrew his hand just when it was offered to his grasp. And the Governments made up of fragments which once constituted little States have all their characteristic weaknesses, which, when from time to time they come to a height, fill the hearts of exiled princes and local partisans with sanguine exultation. The German Government under its present guidance is undoubtedly prone to an excessive high-handedness. The Italian Government is in perpetual financial difficulties from its extravagant expenditure on the army and public works; the Italian Legislature is not always consistent or wise: there is no great regard for decency in high places, and there is a great addition everywhere to Italian taxation. Nobody can say that popular Governments are not occasionally and to some extent paving the way by their mistakes and follies for legitimist restorations; but the weak side of the expectations which are founded on the blunders of *de facto* Governments consists in their [illegible] calamity and [illegible] entirely [illegible] of France; [illegible] never overcome the [illegible] refer the success of the [illegible] the success of the English at Waterloo [illegible] French armies. There is [illegible] doubt that the Grand Duke of [illegible] Hanover would rather have had [illegible] than the Germans successful at Weissenburg [illegible] If the King of Italy were to go to war with any of his neighbours and get beaten, beyond all question the joy would be felt not only by Ultramontain [illegible] but by the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and by every [illegible] Courts. It is [illegible] arising from [illegible] humiliation. It is quite certain [illegible] Jacobites was caused by their avowed [illegible] foreign enemies of this country [illegible] first part of the [illegible] be imperfectly [illegible] which Scott [illegible] Never was there a more [illegible] through national misfortune [illegible] Scotland in July, 1745 [illegible] the Battle of [illegible] not three months before, and [illegible] was the sense of [illegible] with the [illegible] deprived the young Pretender of all [illegible] or sympathy in England, and [illegible] exultant over the easy victory of Culloden, [illegible] the severities which succeeded it. The French [illegible] of Charles Edward did comparatively little injury in Scotland, as yet imperfectly incorporated with the empire, and mindful of old alliances with the French monarchy; but it was simply ruinous to him in England, where it completely extinguished his party.

The majority of the existing European pretenders are contending against the strongest of modern political forces—the tendency of communities to agglomerate in large bodies round any [illegible], historical or otherwise, which they may [illegible]. Of course this is not the case with all [illegible]. The success of Don Carlos would not diminish the [illegible] territorial extent of Spain though it would probably depress [illegible] an even lower point than at present her moral weight in the European commonwealth. Henry V. would reign over all the France which Prince Bismarck has left. It is true that he would be bound by the doctrine of the Papal Syllabus to give up Savoy and Nice as held by a vicious title; but he would probably find some pretext for not doing this. But the Italian Princes, by the fact of their restoration, would break up Italy; the German Princes would break up Germany. It is all but inconceivable that such a process should ever be carried through. Pride in national greatness has become one of the strongest of modern feelings, one of far higher intensity than the [illegible] of change and impatience of taxation upon which the partisans of the smaller pretenders are apt to count. It is quite true that now they are gone we can see that the petty States of Italy and Germany were not without recommendations to which the large States built on their consolidation are unable to lay claim. They did not tax their subjects severely. Their princes were for the most part excessively rich in hoarded wealth and private estates. Austria paid for the only real Italian army, and Austria and Prussia for the only genuine German armies. Life within their limits was pleasant, if sleepy, and stagnant; in some of them there was a good deal of culture, and in others people of different creeds managed to get on without quarrelling. Under the great Governments since formed [illegible] has given place very much to politics; religious animosities have reached a pitch unheard of before; all classes are attacked by a fever of high living, and there are every where many more taxes to be paid. But, in return for all this, the Germans and Italians have acquired the sense of belonging to great countries. Nor is it unnatural that national greatness should be considered as pretty much determined by the territorial extent of nations, since the national strength of a community has now come to be in proportion to its bigness, to the numbers of its population, and to the area over which its revenue is collected. We know that in future European contests the event will be settled by the entire flower of each population marching together in arms, and employing the accumulated military skill of several preceding decades. Any community, therefore, which again divides itself into portions too small and poor for warfare on modern principles must assume to be the helpless prey or the humble servitor of nations equal to the colossal strife.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

(*The Globe.*)

THE magistrates sat on Friday, October 9th, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, to take into consideration the applications for new licenses for music and dancing, or for music only, the applications for the renewals of existing licenses having been completed at the sitting of the Court yesterday.

Captain Morley, in the absence [illegible] Salisbury, the [illegible] applied for a license for music and dancing for "the Stadium" Cremorne, more popularly known as Cremorne Gardens.

Mr. Poland, with whom was Mr. Ormerod, supported the application, and Mr. Besley opposed on behalf of Canon Cromwell and a number of the inhabitants living in the vicinity of the gardens.

Mr. Poland said he would not trouble the court with many observations, because it was a case in which the magistrates must have considered over and over again the propriety of granting a license to the premises in question. This was not an application for an entirely new license to establish in the parish of Chelsea for the first time gardens to which the public could go for healthy and rational recreation. The previous proprietors of the establishment had come before that court year after year for between twenty and thirty years, and the license for music and dancing had been annually renewed, this fact having a most material influence on Mr. Baum when he came forward to take the lease at a rental of £3,000 a year. Mr. Baum had embarked a large amount of capital in the concern, having expended considerably over £10,000 in alterations and improvements in the hotel, theatres, and grounds. In the year 1871 an attack was made on this establishment by Canon Cromwell and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, the result being that Mr. Baum was deprived of his music and dancing licenses. Last year the court granted him a license for music and dancing, and during the period that had intervened he had endeavoured to the best of his ability so to conduct his establishment as to meet with the approval of that honourable court. The magistrates had granted licenses to 825 places, many of them small public-houses and dancing rooms, and surely there could be no objection to a place like Cremorne, where, instead of a crowded overheated room, people could enjoy a dance in pure fresh air. To show the popularity of the gardens, he would hand in a petition, signed by 1,120 persons living in the immediate vicinity who begged that the court would restore the license for music and dancing to a place which was visited annually during the five months it was open by upwards of 160,000 people. For over thirty years the gardens had been licensed, and the question rested with the court to decide whether it was right and proper that Mr. Baum, who had conducted the premises better than any of his predecessors, should be deprived of a license which would enable him to provide healthy and rational recreation for his many patrons.

Mr. John Baum was called as a witness, and he corroborated the statement made by Mr. Poland in respect to the amount expended by him on the gardens. He employed 400 persons on the establishment, the amount paid in weekly wages varying, according to the season, from £600 to £800 a week. He had been elected at the top of the poll as a vestryman for the ward in which he resided. In cross-examination by Mr. Besley the witness said he was aware that at the meeting of the vestry on the 8th of last month it was resolved by 16 to 2, that the granting to him of a dancing and music license should be petitioned against.

Mr. Adams, the secretary of the gardens, Mr. Superintendent Fisher and several inspectors of the [illegible] division of police, were called to show that the place was well conducted, and that only one charge had been taken from the gardens during the last two years. Several gentlemen living close to the gardens stated that the value of property in the neighbourhood had increased of late.

In answer to a question from Mr. Serjeant Cox, one witness said that a great number of new houses had lately been erected in the vicinity of the gardens. "Then," replied the learned serjeant, "they went to the gardens and not the gardens to them," (applause).

Mr. Besley addressed the bench in opposition, commencing by deprecating the "pocket principle" introduced in the matter. He urged that the gardens were the resort of women of loose character, and begged the bench to protect the inhabitants of Chelsea from having in their midst the worst characters from all parts of London.

Several witnesses were examined to show that the property in the neighbourhood had lately become very much depreciated in value, but from the majority of them, it was elicited in cross-examination, that they were opposing the granting of the license on the "pocket principle."

The Rev. Canon Cromwell, Principal of St. Mark's College, said there were a large number of loose women in the parish, brought there, doubtless, by the Gardens. It was scarcely possible for any respectable person to walk along the streets at night without being accosted. He appealed to the Bench to save his children from hearing and seeing things which no father of a family would wish his family either to see or hear.

This closed the case for the opposition. Mr. Poland then addressed the Court for Mr. Baum, urging that the opposition was of a most flimsy nature.

At the conclusion of Mr. Poland's address, Mr. Edward W. Beal, the deputy Clerk of the Peace, read a number of petitions to the bench in favour of and against the granting of the license. The former were signed by 1,800 persons, and the latter by 560 persons. A report was also read from the local justices in which they recommended the granting of a music and dancing license to the gardens.

The Chairman put the motion to the court, "That a license for music and dancing be granted to Mr. John Baum," and on a show of hands there were—

For 29
Against 26

Majority 3

Mr. Baum therefore obtained his license.

The result was hailed with loud cheers.

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[illegible] PARISIAN ADVENTURE.

[illegible] for the last few days been considerable [illegible] a certain club on the Paris Boulevards over the adventures of M. D——, one of its members, who [illegible] disappeared for several days, and when he [illegible] was pale, weary, and limping [illegible] the [illegible] of a stick. If all that is said be correct, it appears M. D—— met the wife of a leading Paris trader [illegible], and became enamoured of her charms. The [illegible] not appear indifferent to the attentions paid her, [illegible] acquaintance ripened into a feeling of more than friendship. The lover besought a rendezvous, but the lady explained how difficult it was to accede to his wishes, as [illegible] was always at home or out walking with her. The gentleman persisted, and at last one evening the lady sent word to her lover, informing him that her husband was going out to dinner with some business acquaintances, [illegible] that she should be alone. M. D—— hastened to the house of the lady, but hardly had the lover had time [illegible] himself on his knees before his idol and [illegible] to her his love and friendship, than a knock [illegible] at the door, which the wife knew too [illegible] announced the return of her lord and master. What [illegible]? There was no time to be lost. The husband [illegible] growing impatient at being kept outside the [illegible], and so, M. D—— rushed into a small room [illegible] throwing away lumber, and for greater security [illegible] in a large packing case, while the lady went [illegible] her husband, rubbing her eyes and pretending to have just awoke from a nap. The husband told his wife that he was going away for a few days on business to [illegible], and that he had come in to say good-bye and make his preparations before starting. The poor woman held [illegible] saw her husband go to his secretaire, which stood in the room, [illegible]-barrelled revolver, calmly load it, and explain to her, in a loud tone sufficient for the lover to hear even in his place of concealment, that as no one could know what might occur during a journey, it was well to be prepared for any eventuality. After having put a few things together, the gentleman pretended to look for his travelling rug, expressing his conviction that it was in the lumber room. His wife wished to seek it there, but her [illegible] gallantly declared he would not allow her to take such a task on herself. He went into the room, [illegible] a glance on the packing case, and then at his wife, [illegible] betrayed the emotion she felt. At this moment the servant, who had been out, returned, and she was desired by her master to bring a hammer and nails, and [illegible] which they proceeded to fasten down the lid of the case containing the gay Lothario, who, aware that the husband was armed, dared not utter a cry or do anything which might betray his presence. When the case had been [illegible], the word "fragile" was written on a card [illegible], the husband sending the servant for a cab and a couple of men to help to bring the box down stairs, which he told his wife contained some articles which he required during his trip. The unfortunate woman, more dead than alive, dared not utter a word, and pretending a sudden indisposition, she asked to be excused from remaining in the room. A few minutes afterwards two men were brought by the servant, and they having shouldered the box, carried [illegible] and deposited it on the roof of the cab, which was ordered to drive off to the Lyons Railway Station. On arriving there the packing case was carried to the luggage office, labelled for Fontainbleau, and recommended to the especial care of the guard as containing valuable china. The train started, and after a run of an hour and a half reached Fontainbleau, where the gentleman alighted, giving instructions for the packing case to be taken care of until the following morning, when he promised to call for it. When once secure from the vengeance of the husband, M. D——, half stifled in his narrow cell, made an effort to burst the box open in which, after some time, he was successful; but he was unable to get out of the luggage room without the aid of the porters, who were surprised to find a man in the place in such a pitiful plight. The station master was informed of the fact, and to him M. D—— related his tale of suffering. So great was the effect that the close confinement in such narrow quarters had had on him, that when he had given his explanation to the officials he fainted away, and was conveyed by them to the nearest hotel, where he was obliged to remain for more than a week to recover from the effects of his adventure. The husband, as may readily be understood, never called for his case on the following morning; and it is said that M. D——, on his return home, a sadder and a wiser man, found an envelope awaiting him containing the luggage receipt for a wooden case left at Fontainbleau Station—a piece of paper which will serve as a warning to him to keep away from forbidden ground.

HOW TO DO THE HILLS ROUND SIMLA IN A PALKEE.

It is comparatively easy to go from Simla direct, either to Chinese Thibet or to Kashmir; but to take in both these [illegible] in one journey is a more difficult problem. That was what I wished to accomplish, and to have come down again from the Chinese border towards Simla, and then gone up to Kashmir by one of the direct routes would have brought me into the region of the Indian monsoon at a season when it was at its height, and would have rendered hill travelling almost impossible for me. What then seemed the proper thing for me to do, after touching the territory of the Grand Lama, was to keep as high up as possible among the inner Himalaya, and to see if I could reach Kashmir in that way, without descending either into hot or rainy regions. I could [illegible] information as to considerable portions of my proposed march; but, as it turned out, I was able to go all the way from Shipki in Chinese Thibet to the Sind valley in upper Kashmir, along the whole line of the Western Himalaya, if not exactly over the tops of them, yet something very like that, through a series of elevated valleys, for the most part about 12,000 feet high, with passes ranging up to 18,000 feet. Thus, passing through Kunawar, [illegible], Zanskar, Suru, and [illegible], I never required to descend below 10,000 feet, and very seldom below 12,000; and, though travelling in the months of the Indian monsoon, I met with hardly any rain, and enjoyed a most bracing and exhilarating climate, together with the great privilege of beholding the wildest, sublimest scenery of the Himalaya, and making acquaintance with the most secluded and primitive of its people.

I must [illegible], however, to the events of my own journey [illegible] treating of them it may be well, in order to make these events intelligible, to say something about what is necessary for travellers in the Himalaya. Journeying among these giant mountains is a somewhat serious business, and yet it is not so serious as it probably appears to those who have had no experience of it. In Switzerland, when essaying icy peaks and crossing snowy passes, we never get farther off than a day or two from some grand hotel, where all the comforts, and many of the luxuries, of civilisation are to be found; and even then considerable preparations have to be made for remaining two or three days beyond human habitations, and for sleeping in a cave or hollow of the rock. But for a journey like mine, in the Inner Himalaya, extending over months, the preparations which have to be made are of rather an alarming kind. House, furniture, kitchen, cooking-pots, bed, bedding, a certain proportion of our food, and all our potables, except water, have to be carried with us, for the most of the way on the shoulders of men or women; and, in my case, the affair was complicated by my having to be carried also; for, at starting, I was unable to walk a hundred yards, or to mount a horse. Almost no bungalows were to be met with beyond the first fourteen marches up to Pangay; in a considerable portion of the country to be traversed the people will not allow Europeans to occupy their houses—and even if they did, motives of comfort and health would dictate a tent, except in very severe weather; for the houses are extremely dirty and ill-ventilated, and the mountaineers are covered with vermin. Of course, too, one is far more independent in a tent; and there is no comparison between the open camp, under trees, or the protection of some great rock, and a low-roofed, dark, unventilated, dirty room, alive with insects.

A tent, then, is the first necessity to look after, and that matter is much simplified by the fact that, there being almost no level ground in the Himalaya, it is useless taking any tent but one of very small dimensions. The tremendous slopes and precipices of these mountains were not made for the large canvas houses which Indian officials carry about with them on the plains. I have travelled for a whole day before finding a piece of level ground the size of an ordinary drawing-room, and have had to pitch my tent in such a place, that two steps from my own door would have carried me over a precipice—a position evidently unsuited for somnambulists, and for travellers of a very convivial turn of mind. Fortunately, when I told Lord Napier of Magdala of my intended journey, he said to me, "Have you got a tent yet?" No. "Then don't get one till you see the tent which I used in Abyssinia." This historical tent he kindly had pitched for me, and I got a facsimile of it made in Simla at the exceedingly reasonable price of 70 rupees (about £7), my butler being a great hand at making bargains. It was made of American drill, with a double fly, which was invaluable for keeping off rain and heat. Its floor, and up to where the roof began to slope, at three feet from the ground, was about eleven feet by nine, and its extreme height between seven and eight feet. It was supported by two upright bamboos, and a bamboo across them fitting on iron spikes. Properly speaking it had no walls, but ropes attached to the outside of the inner fly, about three feet from the ground, gave a perpendicular fall of that height. It had not a pyramidal, but a very blunt wedge-like form; and the cloth of both front and back opened completely from the top to the ground, or could be kept quite closed by means of small hooks, while in both back and front there was a small upper window, with a flap to cover it. This habitation was so light that one man could carry it and the bamboos, while its iron pegs were not a sufficient load for one coolie, and it was wonderfully roomy—more so than tents of much greater dimensions and of more imposing appearance. It was a convenience, as well as a source of safety, to be able to get in and out of it at both sides without stooping down; and its coolness, and its use as a protection from the sun, were greatly enhanced by its allowing of either or both ends being thrown entirely open. I never fell in with any tent, except the model on which it was made, to be compared with it for combined lightness and comfort, and I have seldom found so pleasant a habitation. It is necessary to have iron pegs for such a tent, owing to the nature of the ground and the scarcity of wood in the high mountains; and a double supply of bamboos should also be taken. A good thick piece of carpet, about three and a half feet long by two and a half broad, is a great comfort, especially on snow. All jimcrack articles are utterly useless for the Himalaya, because everything gets knocked about in a fearful manner; and as a good night's rest is of the utmost importance, I got Messrs. Cotton & Morris of Simla to make for me specially one of their travelling cots which take to pieces. It was composed of two short and two long poles of strong wood, which went into sockets in four thick strong wooden legs. When this was set up, a piece of strong carpet was stretched over it tightly in a peculiar way, which I have not space to describe. My table, which could also be taken to pieces, weighed only a few pounds; and I took with me a light cane chair, which could always be mended with string, twigs, or something or other; but a folding Kashmir chair would have been much better. These things, with washing apparatus, a couple of [illegible] padded quilts, a [illegible], and a waterproof sheet, were quite sufficient to start me in Himalayan life so far as my residence was concerned. Some travellers take portable iron stoves with them for their tents, but I rather think the best [illegible] obtained [illegible] for braving the cold to which we are necessarily exposed. My tent allowed of a fire being kindled close to the entrance, when wood could be had, and I found it was only the damp cold of [illegible] with plenty of wood that was injurious. For my servants I had a good tent of thick lined cloth, which kept them quite comfortable; and I cut down their supply of cooking-pots and personal luggage as far as was at all compatible with their comfort and mine.

As regards provisions in the inner and higher Himalaya, the traveller will find that there are juniper-berries growing nearly as high as he is likely to camp, edible pines up to about 12,000 feet, and apricots nearly to 10,000. Wherever there are villages, milk, mutton, and coarse flour of various kinds are to be had; but that practically exhausts the list of Himalayan supplies, except for the sportsman; and, on a long journey, human stomachs desiderate a greater variety. The junipers are of immense size and powerful flavour; but most people prefer to have their junipers by way of Holland or Geneva. There is prime mutton to be had in all parts of the mountains, not to speak of shaggy sheep about the size of reindeer; but the acute hillmen are by no means fond of parting with it, and are apt to insist that they have nothing else to offer you, either for love or money, except a fleshless lamb—evidently destined, even by nature, to an early doom—or an ancient ram which has been used for years as a carrier of burdens. As to milk, it is an innocent and excellent article of food; and those whose stomachs dislike it when sweet, can follow the example of milk-drinking nations, and take it when it is sour and curdled, thus saving their stomachs a good deal of trouble; but it takes at least six quarts of milk daily to afford very scanty sustenance to a full-grown man, and by the time the traveller begins upon the fourth bottle he is apt to wish that it were something else; and I suspect that, in these circumstances, and when seated on a bank of snow, even the sternest teetotaller would not be averse to mingling a little rum with his milk. The flour to be had is often very bad, being ill ground and mixed with dirt; so it is expedient both to have some fine European flour, and when we meet with good mountain flour, to take some of it on with us for the next few stages. Perhaps the best article of this kind to be got is the roasted-barley flour which the hillmen take with them on their journeys, and which, with the aid of only a little salt and cold water, they make into a very eatable dough called *sattu*. The sportsman, however, can supply his pot with many tempting edibles. I know of no flesh equal to that of the ibex; and the *nawo*, a species of gigantic antelope of Chinese Thibet, with the *barra-singh*, a red deer of Kashmir, are nearly equally good. Though these animals are difficult to get at, yet portions of them can sometimes be obtained from native shikarries; and my Bombay servant, with his gun, supplied me with many pheasants and partridges—of which the Himalaya can boast the most splendid variety—and with any quantity of large, fat, blue pigeons, of which there are great flocks wherever there is a village with grain-fields round it. All the way from Kotgarh, four or five marches from Simla, to Chinese Thibet, and from thence to Saru, a dependency of Kashmir, I did not find a single domestic fowl, and felt much the want of eggs. Colonel Moore and Captain de Roebeck, whom I met at Kotgarh on their way back from Spiti, spoke of having made the acquaintance, in that province, of some very bony fowls, which required to be pounded with rocks in order to make them eatable; but I believe these gentlemen must have eaten up all the fowls of Spiti, and put an end to the breed. Both the Hindu Kunaits and the Lama Budhists object on religious grounds to supplying travellers with eggs and fowls; so it is not till one gets to Mohammedan Kashmir that these useful articles of diet are to be met with. Also till near Kashmir the streams are far too muddy, rapid, and difficult of approach, to afford fish, though one traveller in a hundred may have some offered to him. A species of turnip is to be found at some villages, and potatoes and various vegetables are grown by the Moravian missionaries at Kailang in Lahoul, and Pu in Upper Kunawar; but practically, as I have said, the traveller will find that he has nothing to depend upon except milk, mutton, coarse flour, edible pines, apricots, and junipers. The want of vegetables is most severely felt, owing to the acids which they supply; but I found that dried apricots were an excellent substitute for them, especially the dried apricots of Baltistan, which are highly valued by the hillmen, and may be purchased from parties of Baltis, or from the wealthier zemindars. The kernels of their seeds also are quite eatable, and, taken with the dried flesh of the apricot, make a combination not unlike that of almonds and raisins. It is well, however, to take a certain amount of compressed vegetables on a long journey into the Himalaya, and tins of soup containing vegetables will be found useful. Hotch-potch especially is of the greatest service, because by itself it affords a sufficient and comfortable meal, and it stood me in good stead when my people were all too much fatigued to have prepared any more elaborate dinner. There is, in fact, nothing like hotch-potch for the Himalayan traveller; the only objections to it are its weight and bulk, when tins have to be carried by coolies for months. This difficulty I partially met by taking with me a quantity of the *soupe à [illegible]* of MM. [illegible] Chollet et Cie. of Paris. This soup, which, as its name indicates, is composed of [illegible] and rich meat, is in [illegible] capacity of an ordinary soup tin of one pound weight. Each tin contains thirty portions of soup in tablets, which only require to have boiling water poured upon them in order to make a nourishing and very palatable soup. I scarcely think one portion will make a sufficient basin of soup as one takes soup on a journey, but one and a half will; so that a single tin, which might be carried in an outer pocket, provides a single traveller with abundance of soup for his dinner for twenty days; and I had one tin open for thirty six days in August and September, when it had to go through a good deal of heat, without the last tablet [illegible] being in the least spoiled. Onion-soup, I may mention, has been found of great use by Arctic expeditions in the extreme cold to which they are exposed. The few tins of preserved meat I took with me were of little use [illegible] more particularly to supplement [illegible] diet; but an exception should be made in favour of tins of half-boiled bacon, which are exceedingly acceptable in high cold regions. Tins of salmon are a great stand-by, being invaluable for affording a substantial cold breakfast at the mid-day halt, when the traveller is as hungry as a hunter, and when if he gives way to his [illegible], a pound tin will disappear before him in a few minutes. Tins of fresh white fish, and of any un[illegible] compressed vegetables, except, perhaps, peas, are of no use; but Finnan or Findon haddocks are, with boiled fowl and small tins of potted meat, and of sardines preserved in butter. But it is evident that we are thus in danger of running up a train of fifty coolies, at least at starting; and it was only by the greatest [illegible] both in choosing and in using these supplies that I was able to start with little more than two coolies' load of tins, and yet to keep coming and going on them for months. Skill of this kind can only be obtained by experience in travel, and it is essential, in order to make the supplies go any distance, peremptorily to forbid one's servants to open a single tin without express permission.

As twenty full quart-bottles are about a coolie's load, it is advisable to be as discriminating in the selection and use of potables as of edibles on a Himalayan journey. Wine, to any extent, and beer, are out of the question; for it must be remembered that it is sometimes difficult to get even the dozen coolies which are required to carry one's tent and other necessaries, and the duty of *bigar*, or carriage, presses so heavily at times on the villages of the Himalaya that it is but right for the humane traveller to avail himself of it as lightly as he can. Those who usually conform to the ordinary habits of civilised life, which are very well adapted for brainwork and for sedentary habits, will be surprised to find how easily they can conform to a simpler *régime* in the Himalaya; for in the keen stimulating air of these mountains there is not only very little need for alcoholic stimulants, but also very little desire for them.

However perfect our other arrangements may be, there will be little comfort on a long mountain journey without exceptionally good servants, who will enter a little into the spirit of the journey; and it is exceedingly difficult to get Indian servants who will do anything of the kind. As a rule they do not like travelling, unless it be in the comfort and state of a Commissioner's or Collector's camp; and they have a great dread of cold regions in general, and of snowy mountains in particular. The consequence is, it is difficult to get respectable servants to go up into the mountains; and Simla is famous for its bad servants, though I noticed that almost every station I came to deemed itself more unfortunate in that respect than its neighbour. The plague of servants, everywhere considerable, has now become very serious in India. There has been no legislation of late years on this subject adapted to the circumstances of the country, and old arbitrary practices for keeping servants in order can be very rarely resorted to, and are not in themselves desirable. There has been too little care taken in valuing good servants, and too little trouble in having bad ones punished. The native Indian journals have some reason on their side when they argue that, if we are afflicted with very bad servants the fault is much our own, inasmuch as we have made them what they are. I notice, however, that the earliest accounts of Anglo-Indian life speak of two very different types of servants, very much corresponding to the two great types of the present day. The misfortune is that, since the Mutiny, the number of servants of the good type has decreased, principally owing to our lessened family interest in India; while the bad servants have found increased impunity under the almost necessary but over-done protection of legal equality with their masters, and with the greater opportunities which they now possess of moving from station to station, and of employing each other's, or forged certificates. But there are very good servants to be had still in India, and care should be taken not to confound them with the rascals, or to treat them with harshness and distrust. On this Himalayan journey I was singularly fortunate. About a year before, after having been afflicted with some of the worst servants to be found anywhere—men whose conduct would really have justified homicide—I found a treasure at Nasik, in the person of Silas Cornelius, a native Christian, but a Maratha from the Nizam's dominions, who had been brought up in the schools of the Church Mission near Nasik. In steadiness, in honesty, in truthfulness, in faithful service, in devotion to the interests of his employer, and in amiability of disposition, I never knew of any servant who surpassed or almost equalled Silas Cornelius, and his good conduct on my mountain journey was the more remarkable, as he had been led into it step by step, as I myself had been, and would never have left Bombay on any such undertaking. "Very hard journey this, sir! Very hard journey!" was his only remonstrance in even the worst circumstances; and it was accompanied by a screwing of the mouth, which was half pathetic, half comical. Not that Silas was without his foibles. When he found himself in the mountains with a gun slung behind his back, and was made the *shikar* of the expedition, as well as my butler, this mild and amiable individual assumed a most warlike appearance and air; he tied up his moustache in Maratha fashion, and made the other servants call him Jamadar. He also became fond of too promptly ordering the coolies about, but as the hillmen paid very little attention to this, it did not much matter. The value of this butler was equalled by that of a very bright, intelligent little Kunait boy about fifteen, called Nurdass, whom I picked up at Shaso, close to the Chinese frontier, and who, as he spoke Tibetan and Hindustani, as well as his native Kunawari, served me as interpreter on great part of my journey, besides being useful in a hundred different ways. These were the two gems of my small *entourage*. A Kunawar Munshi called [illegible], who went with me from Kotgarh as far as Kashmir, was chiefly of use in getting my tent and bed put up. The only other regular attendant I had was an Afghan cook called Gola Khan, or the "[illegible]," a man of great size and weight of rather bullying propensities, though very useful on a journey, who kept everybody except myself in awe, and who was afraid of nothing except of crossing a [illegible]. Whenever a young lamb or ancient [illegible] for sale, the way in which Gola Khan [illegible] thunders of abuse (chiefly with an [illegible] satisfaction of his own capacious stomach) was [illegible] useful, and really frightened the astonished [illegible]. It was a great pleasure to everybody when we came to [illegible], because then the giant died, [illegible] broke down utterly, and had to be silent for the rest of the day,—until in the evening, among his pots and pans, and after cutting the throat of a sheep in orthodox Mohammedan fashion, with an exclamation which sounded much more like a curse than a blessing, he became himself again. All the other people I required, whether coolies, guides, or yakmen, were had from village to village. At Simla I engaged eight *jhampanwallahs* to carry me in a *dandy*; but after five days this agreement was ended by mutual consent, and I depended entirely on people taken from stage to stage, and on *ghunts* and *yaks*.

Thus it may be understood with what appliances of travel I started from Simla in the commencement of June; but it was not until after the experience of a few days' journey, and I got to Kotgarh, that I managed to bring things into order, and was able to cut down the twenty-eight coolies with which I started to about twelve (or double that number of boys and women at half-pay), exclusive of those I might or might not need for my own carriage.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(*Times*, Oct. 6.)

The members of the Congress reassembled on the morning of the 5th instant at the Queen's Rooms, Glasgow, when Dr. Lyon Playfair read the following address:—

"The first question which occurs is—are we making distinct and satisfactory progress by our sanitary measures? The answer to that question depends upon our periods of comparison. If we go back far enough in the history of our country, there are distant assurances of improvement. Suppose that we begin with the Restoration, although our earlier records relate to London only. For 20 years after the Restoration there was an exceptionally high mortality, even for that epoch, in the metropolis, and no doubt throughout the kingdom. Macaulay describes it as a time 'when men died faster in the purest country air than they now die in the most pestilential lanes of our towns, and when men died faster in the lanes of our towns, than they now die on the coast of Guiana.' He was right, for the rate of mortality in London from 1660 to 1679 was no less than 80 in the thousand. What are the rates of death at various periods since then? The annual death from all causes per thousand of the population were:—1660-79, 80·0; 1681-90, 42·1; 1746-55, 35·5; 1846-55, 24·9; 1871, 22·6. If, instead of a single year 1871, we take the average of 34 years, the existing death-rate in England is 22·4 per 1,000. Hence one gratifying fact comes out clear and palpable, that the death-rate is on the whole continually decreasing in this country, and that the chances of our lives are much better than in the days of our ancestors. If we restrict our view to the periods of the last two censuses, 1861 and 1871, we are at first disappointed by learning that the mean age of the whole population was exactly the same, 26·4, in both these years, and that the rate of mortality is only slightly different, two children out of 1,000 of the population being annually saved in the last year of the decade, while one more adult is cut off. But it would be a mistake to suppose that a stationary mortality necessarily indicates no improvement. The causes of mortality are increasing, and though the mortality remain stationary, there must be improvements in our hygienic arrangements to prevent the deteriorating action. There is a constant disposition among our population to congregate in towns and to leave rural districts. Hamlets become villages, villages are transformed into towns, and towns grow into cities. At the beginning of this century England had no town except London with more than 100,000 inhabitants; now there are 13. There are 193 towns now in England and Wales containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, and these 193 towns contain a larger population than the whole of England and Wales did at the beginning of this century. And as the rate of mortality is largely influenced by the density of population, the causes producing sanitary improvement must be at least equal to those of deterioration. But that remark applies to England only, for when we turn to Scotland the deteriorating influences become unhappily too apparent. The following numbers give the rate of mortality for every thousand of the population in Scotland:—

	1855-59.	1861-70.
Principal towns ...	26·93	28·18
Large towns ...	23·94	24·53
Small towns ...	20·27	22·68
Rural districts ...	16·20	17·30

Thus every class of districts in Scotland is augmenting in its rate of mortality. Do not let us Scotchmen, saturated as we are with national pride, shut our eyes to this startling fact. Our towns are increasing in density of population, and sanitary appliances are not equal to the increase. But the character and habits of the population are also changing. Scotchmen emigrate in large numbers, while an Irish Celtic population takes their place. From 10 to 30 per cent. of the population of our towns now consists of this Irish Celtic element, and their habits have not improved the sanitary condition of the Scotch urban populations. But this one circumstance [illegible] far from explaining the general deterioration, which is nearly as marked in small towns and rural districts as it is in the centres of manufacturing activity. The health of a nation, physiologically considered, stands closely in relation to that of the individual. The nutrition and health of an individual depend upon the well-adjusted balance of the supply and waste of the particles which compose the body. These particles of the body, all through the life of a man, are incessantly dying and are being replaced by new particles continually springing into life. Every organ is thus undergoing, through its particles, a continued and rapid alternation of death and life. As the whole body is to one of those particles, so is the whole body politic of a nation to the individuals of which it is composed. The death of an individual in a State is strictly analogous to the death of a particle in a single man, and the birth of an individual in a State is the analogue of the moulding of a new living particle into the body of a man. When an individual becomes diseased, there is some want of balance between the waste and supply of his organs—or rather of the underlying protoplasm which is so incessantly changing from life to death. When the waste of the ultimate particles is greater than the power of restoration, disease attacks the individual. So in the body politic, when the rate of mortality is too high—that is, when the individuals of its population, which constitute the particles of the State, waste too rapidly, the State suffers from public maladies. Hence the State medical officer and the private physician work on like principles; for to the former the community, to the latter the individual, is the patient. This relation of the individual to the community and the reflex action of the community on the individual gives a double motive for sanitary action. If this analogy between the physiological condition of a community and an individual be real, as I believe it to be, the essential conditions in the health of communities and of individuals must be the same. They must be well-clothed, well-fed, well-housed, well-aired, and well-watered. The more we consider the question of public health, the simpler does the problem become in theory, though its attainment is difficult in practice. All that we need aim to secure is purity or cleanliness in the house, the air, and the water, and genuineness in the food and clothes. In fact, a great part of sanitary science can be comprised in that one word—cleanliness. No epidemic can resist clean houses, clean air, and clean water. Death, like the evil demons of old, shuns cleanly places. In olden times, as among the Jews, evil spirits dwelt in filthy places, especially loving tombs and ordure. Every latrine contained a special demon of its own, and does to the present day in a different sense. I am quite sure that the chamber of Sara, the daughter of Raguel, as described in the Book of Tobit, must have overlooked a dunghill, otherwise she would not have been so grievously afflicted by Asmodeus, who, out of love for her, strangled her seven husbands. But Tobias, her eighth husband, for whom her father-in-law considerately dug a grave as soon as the marriage was performed, obviously knew that there might be smells even too bad for a demon, for, on the bridal night, he threw the putrid heart and liver of a fish on some burning embers in her chamber, and, as the narrative tells us, 'the which smell, when the evil spirit had smelled, he fled into the utmost parts of Egypt.' To my mind the Book of Tobit is a distinct hygienic allegory. The good Tobit had a craze for burying dead bodies, and had all his troubles in consequence of his hygienic propensities. Sleeping in a foul place, the sparrows muted warm dung into his eyes and rendered him blind. But Raphael whose name, by interpretation, means 'the medicine of God,' comes as an angelic guide to his son Tobias, and puts all things right by his hygienic knowledge, conquering even the foul demon Asmodeus and curing Tobit of his ophthalmia—acquired, as our workhouse children now get it, by foul air. The ancients fought against evil smells more vigorously than the moderns. Sometimes, indeed, they simply tried to mask them with perfumes. Thus, when we hear that ancient Capua had whole streets filled with perfumers' shops, we know that it must have been a foul-smelling and ill-governed city. If you were to ask me at the present day what are the best rules for disinfecting foul smells, I could not give you simpler or better ones than those of Ulysses as decribed in Homer. After slaughtering Penelope's suitors, and scattering their blood and brains over her spacious halls, he first makes a thorough cleansing:—

"'With thirsty sponge they rub the tables o'er
"'(The swains unite their toils); the walls, the floor,
"'Washed with the effusive wave, are purged of gore.'

And it is only after thus thoroughly removing every origin of bad smells that he uses a disinfectant to destroy any foul gases which might still lurk in the room:—

"'Bring sulphur straight, and fire, the monarch cries;
"'She hears, and at his word obedient flies.
"'With fire and sulphur, cure of noxious fumes,
"'He purged the walls and blood-polluted rooms.'

Contrast the proceedings of the wise Ulysses with those of Eidothea, the daughter of the old sea-god. She fell in love with Menelaus, who, with his two companions, was cast upon the island of her father. To conceal them from the old sea-god, she wrapped them in the skins of fresh-flayed seals, and made them lie among the flock. Menelaus groaned under the horrid smell of his disguise, till the divine lady brought a powerful scent to mask the putrid odour. Ulysses was an excellent hygienist, but Eidothea was not. The first went to the root of the matter and first removed all sources of impurity; the latter merely concealed a stench by a perfume. Hercules, too, was one of the oldest and most thorough of the ancient sanitarians. He saved the Eleans from pestilence by draining their marshes, and executed a thorough sanitary operation when he cleansed out the Augean stables by turning into them the waters of the Alpheus. But of all sanitary reformers, Moses was among the most practical. He was learned in the wisdom of the Egyptians, and they, as we know, were hygienists. One of their commandments, though it does not remain among the ten which Moses brought down from the Mount for our guidance, was, 'Thou shalt not pollute rivers.' The hygienic laws of Moses, supplementary to his ten moral commandments, are full of wisdom. The purifications required by religious observances were in the main hygienic precautions. The ceremonial part still remains in the East as a survival of the purpose which is now forgotten. Moses gave to us the principle of the modern earth closet, and excellent rules for isolating and disinfecting diseased patients and their excreta. He established health officers, or, rather, gave to the High Priest the function of an officer of health. Before long we may be obliged to enact the ancient laws of Moses for isolating patients with infectious disease, and for cleansing the houses in which it occurred. In the case of cattle, we knock them on the head and kill them, and there is an end of cattle plague. We cannot do that with men. But if we could isolate cholera patients and disinfect their excreta, we could as easily prevent its spread as in the case of cattle plague. We do isolate them in the case of ships—why not in houses? The isolation of patients afflicted with smallpox, scarlatina, and measles will one day become a part of hygienic law, though at present it would not be supported by public opinion. In the time of Cardinal Wolsey plague patients were strictly isolated. During the best times of Greece and Rome public health was much studied. Of the surviving works by which the greatness of Rome is still evidenced, perhaps the first is the Civil Law, but second stands its sanitary works, as evidenced in the great aqueducts, the Cloaca Maxima, and other hygienic appliances. It is, then, clear that the ancients knew as well as the moderns, the main conditions of public health—viz., that foulness is the source of disease and that cleanliness is its preventive. Purity of the person, purity of the dwelling and its surroundings, purity of the air, purity of the [illegible], purity of the soil—in one [illegible]—form the beginning and the end of hygiene. It is chiefly amid great plagues [illegible] that men look for more recent causes of disease, such as comets, terrestrial exhalations, volcanic emanations, celestial conjunctions, or the poisoning of wells by Jews, just as now people are apt to refer them to electricity or magnetism. Sydenham himself, that noble physician, must look deep down into the bowels of the earth for the causes of epidemics—[illegible] the [illegible]. Men would not, then look at their own surroundings [illegible] a simpler explanation, but fasten on some strange [illegible] which might appear. But the progress of knowledge brings us back to the simplicity of ancient faith, that [illegible] breeds the demons who desolate our health, and that they cannot abide in cleanly habitations, which they at first [illegible]. So the sum and substance of all our sanitary science accumulated by ages may be summed up in the pregnant advice of the prophet—'Wash and be clean.' It is the simpleness of the remedy as a cure for public ills which so grievously affects us that prevents its public recognition. Do not, however, think that I undervalue the numerous researches which have been made in recent years as to the organized causes of disease, whether we call them by such general names as microzymes or *contagium animatum*. I have read all the memoirs on these subjects with the highest possible interest, for the specific characters of diseases lend much support to such views. When you find that the virus of smallpox reproduces smallpox only, and that of scarlet fever breeds scarlet fever only, you are as much inclined to refer their origin to a specific organism as you are to attribute a puppy to a dog or thistle down to a thistle. But the researches on the microzymic origin of disease, though vastly important, are scarcely yet within the domain of practical application. These bodies of low organized types are always associated with foulness; but whether putrid emanations are the result of the growth of these organisms, or whether the emanations form the only soil in which they can grow, neither I, nor any one else, can tell you with certainty. Perhaps the problem will ultimately be as insoluble to philosophers as that involved in the doubt whether it was the first hen that laid the first egg or the first egg that produced the first hen. But what is quite certain is that if filth be entirely prevented none of these entozoa will permanently remain, and therefore the practical maxim should still guide you—Wash and be clean. But understand this practical maxim in its full significance. I do not mean mere personal or objective ablution, but an uncompromising war with uncleanliness of all kinds. In this war you may use water as an agent, or disinfectants, or drains, or fire, or any other means of utterly removing and destroying all filth and all its consequences. Let me now give a few illustrations of the consequences attending the neglect of this hygienic maxim. When the civilization of the Egyptians, the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans faded, the world passed through dark ages of mental and physical barbarism. For a thousand years there was not a man or woman in Europe that ever took a bath. No wonder that there came the wondrous epidemics of the middle ages, which cut off one-fourth of the population of Europe—the spotted plague, the black death, sweating sickness, and the terrible mental epidemics which followed in their train—the dancing mania, the mewing mania, and the biting mania. But even when the middle ages had passed away, and the sun of civilization was again rising over the gloomy darkness of these centuries, what a heritage of filth produced disease still remained. Look at Defoe's or Montaigne's descriptions of the plagues of their day. Montaigne gives us some statistics which Defoe does not do. The plague at Bordeaux, from which Montaigne fled to his country house, killed 18 000 out of 40 000 people. It followed him and destroyed whole villages. The harvest was not reaped, the grapes were ungathered, and men's minds were occupied not with the thought of life, but how to protect their bodies from wild beasts after their death. He draws a terrible picture of one of his own workmen, whose last act of life was to draw the earth over his expiring body. It is not a pleasing task to dwell on the habits of the population, even in our country, in past times. Go back only to the time previous to the Reformation, and you can have no difficulty in understanding why luxury and squalor produced the plagues of the times of the Tudors and the Stuarts. High above all other dwellings were the castles and the monasteries, but the cabin of the peasant was worse than any to be now found in the furthest isles of Scotland. It was made of reeds and sticks plastered over with mud. In these wigwams lived an ague-stricken population. In the towns the mechanics lived in rooms without glass windows, slept on straw beds, and worked in workshops unheated by coal fires. Even in well-to-do houses rushes covered the earthen floors, and got saturated with scraps of food, which remained to putrefy under a new layer of rushes scattered over it, so that the 'petremen' came to dig saltpetre out of the floors. Filth, instead of being abhorred, was almost sanctified. The monks imitated the filthy habits of the hermits and saints of early Christian times, for the early fathers commended them. Even St. Jerome used to praise the filthy habits of hermits. He especially commends an Egyptian hermit who only combed his hair on Easter Sunday, and never washed his clothes at all, but let them fall to pieces by rottenness. Saint Antony never washed his feet. St. Thomas à Becket, when martyred, had under garments in a state which makes one shudder in the remembrance. And so the monks up to the time of the Reformation, and indeed in part up to the present day, thought, or professed to think, that by antithesis, pollution of the body indicated cleanliness of the soul. Practically, indeed, it helped to it; because the odour of sanctity which infested those old monks and hermits helped to keep them apart from the temptations of the world; for the world scarcely cared to come into too close contact with those odoriferous saints. But this association of filth with religion was unhappy in its consequences, for men ceased to connect disease with uncleanliness, and resorted to shrines and winking virgins for cures of maladies which were produced by their own physical and moral impurities. Under all these influences plagues were very destructive in England. Men first began to connect them with filth by some striking examples. Thus, in 1665, when the Court and Parliament assembled at Oxford, it had an immunity from plague, and the reason of this immunity was traced to the thorough cleansing which the magistrates gave to the city to fit it for its distinguished guests. The great fire of London also taught [illegible] a wholesome lesson, for it came as a great sanitary agent to destroy the foul nests of disease in the metropolis. And so at last the moderns learnt what the ancients knew very well that public health can only be assured by cleanliness, and that filth is the parent of disease both among individuals and communities. Hippocrates, who was the first hygienist that wrote a whole book on public health, [illegible] of the essential conditions of health. [illegible] of long experience [illegible] came to the same conclusion, [illegible] said to Antonomarchi at St. Helena,—'Life is a fortress which neither you nor I know anything about. Why throw obstacles in the way of its defence? Water, air, and cleanliness are the chief articles in my pharmacopoeia.' And so are they in the pharmacopoeia of the public health and medical officer. Let us consider them separately. Air is of all things the most familiar to us, and the one most forced on our observation. To breathe it is our first act of life; to be unable to respire it is the last act, which is followed by death. All during life it is never absent from our voluntary or involuntary actions. It fans us with gentle breezes, and it buffets us with storms. Surely we ought to know everything about this familiar object; yet, in fact, we are by no means intimately acquainted with it. But this we do know, that air, pure, free, an abounding air, contains within itself the power of purifying itself from all the abominations which we pour into it, and that it is a wonderful mechanical scavenger for carrying away all gaseous impurities. If you only imitate the ways of Nature in your hygienic arrangements, they will be fruitful in good results. The excreta of animals during life, and their bodies after death, all pass through the processes of putrefaction and decay, and in their new forms enter into the atmosphere. With such a mass of festering corruption in the world, there must be some provision not only to render those gaseous emanations innocuous, but also to convert them into objects of positive utility. The first process is never to allow the contaminated air of one part of the atmosphere to remain in the same place. By the great polar and equatorial currents, and by the local winds which are mere eddies in these great streams, the putrid emanations are spread uniformly throughout the atmosphere, and when made truly gaseous they are still further mixed by diffusion. The oxygen of the air chemically attacks the organic matters of the miasms and foul products of decay, and burns them up as completely as if they were passed through a fire. Their organic character is thus destroyed, and they pass into the inorganic forms of carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, which are, in fact, the food of plants. The ozone of the air is oxygen in a more active form, and is a strong burner-up of decaying matters. Supposing, however, that a shower of rain washes some of the foul matter out of the air before its oxidation or burning is complete, the rain conveys it to the soil, which from its porous character absorbs oxygen and thus the soil acts as a disinfectant, and prepares the foul materials to become the food of plants. How differently do we act in our civic arrangements. Instead of allowing garbage to be freely oxidized or applying it to plant life, which is its natural destination, we dig holes close to our own doors, and cherish the foul matter in cesspools under conditions in which air cannot enter freely, and, therefore, the most favourable for injurious putrefaction. We forget the experience of our forefathers, that every cesspool has its own particular evil spirit residing within it, and we are surprised when the demon emerges, especially at night, and strikes down our loved ones with typhoid fever or other form of pestilence. Perhaps we go a step further in the hygiene of moderns and do throw the foul matter into drains which empty themselves into our once beautiful rivers, though in many cases they are still used as a beverage by people lower down in the stream. And when they remonstrate with us, we surly wolves, growl at the poor innocent lambs lower down the stream because they object to drink our abominations. This country once gloried in her beautiful rivers, but they are now mere open ditches which pollute the districts through which they flow. Rivers in their normal state contain dissolved air sufficient to oxidize and destroy any accidental organic contaminations. The self-purifying power of rivers and even of the sea pouring in its tidal wave to dilute them, has no chance against the mass of abominations which large towns pour into them. But there is no longer an excuse for their doing so, for there are now various effective and well matured processes for purifying drains before the water is ultimately discharged into the river. You cannot take out these abominations from the river itself, but you can readily prevent them being put in. Coleridge saw this when he wrote so fiercely on the foul smells of the city of Cologne:—

"'But tell me, Nymphs! what power divine
"'Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?'"

(*To be continued.*)

"PERPETUAL motion" has been discovered by an old negro in Kentucky who has fallen a victim to his own invention. It appears from the account given by the *Franklin (Kentucky) Patriot* that the old negro some little time ago constructed a waggon so arranged that it runs by itself by virtue of the fact that the weight of gravitation is thrown forward of the centre of motion, and the machine is consequently compelled to run. It was his intention to exhibit his waggon at the fair at Franklin on the 9th ult., so that its value might be tested in the presence of the thousands of people there assembled, and on Wednesday, the 2nd ult., he mounted the machine, adjusted the bands, tipped the balance-weight over the centre of motion, gave the driving wheel a shove and started for Franklin to report to Mr. John B. Montague, secretary of the association, and have the machine regularly entered on the books. The waggon went humming along the smooth sandy road to about the rate of fifteen miles an hour; close behind it at a rattling pace came an ordinary vehicle containing coroner Hatfield and a jury who, anticipating some fatal accident, took the precaution to follow the waggon. This anticipation was unfortunately realized, for, in making a turn just near a noted point called "Red Pond," at the forks of the Cross Plains and Springfield roads, the starboard front wheel "collided" with a heavy-set post oak sapling, and the rebound was so powerful that the old negro was thrown forward over the dashboard and was at the same time struck by the flange of the driving-wheel and precipitated with such violence against the fence panel on the opposite side of the road that he was killed instantaneously. The machine, after the accident, struck out with freedom, but on the residence of a Captain Lee its progress was arrested by a large log, which tilted the balance-weight back of the centre of motion, and when overtaken by the coroner and his party the wild waggon was standing quietly at rest. Since the death of the luckless old negro no one has dared to mount the waggon, but it was exhibited at the fair, and a general impression prevailed that it was a wonderful machine, destined to play an important part in the history of locomotion.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

[illegible]

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POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 187[illegible], £[illegible]
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

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Amount Assured......Rs. 42,00,000
Annual Premium Income .... ,, 2,20,000

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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	8	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	5	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	112	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	124	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	134	5	4	77	4	0	57	[illegible]	4	45
50	151	0	8	85	0	0	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	50
55	168	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	105	15	4	86	[illegible]	8	60

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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	8	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	2	4	35	14	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	0	4	50
55	61	2	8	60	5	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	14	4	60

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EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
[illegible] HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
[illegible] W. [illegible], Esq.
[illegible] AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates [illegible] will be found as moderate as those of other [illegible], and the undersigned are now prepared to [illegible] than hitherto.
Property [illegible] in the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements [illegible] made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium ....£ 718,[illegible]
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852........£ 76,926
Do. 1862........£[illegible]
Do. 1872........£840,358

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, goods on the bunder also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds ....£ 1,802,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 15	23 2	24 15
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 8	38 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Oct. 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR
WILL CLOSE ON
15TH NOVEMBER 1874,
and in order to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits, being the Ninth, will take place in 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND [illegible] ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been arranged between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £[illegible],848 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,947 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £39,332 per annum.
[illegible] charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other [illegible].
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
[illegible]
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. [illegible], Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq. (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 4 William IV., Cap. 14.
Subscribed Capital ....£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ....£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ....Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. [illegible], Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security of its Assured and [illegible], can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring £9,717,089-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,922,449-2-0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were .... £[illegible]-3-5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the Profits was declared on the 11th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual assuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate .... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium....Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium as low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits, and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

A[illegible] Bungalows [illegible]

DINNEFORD'S [illegible]
ACIDITY OF [illegible]

[illegible] An open [illegible] indelible mark [illegible] says that Na[illegible] is still [illegible] people, that the [illegible] after the termin[illegible] is the present [illegible] dead man, who, [illegible] the truth regarding [illegible] at once dispel the [illegible] confident that the [illegible] whole matter w[illegible] and an official [illegible] very probably [illegible]

[illegible] THE NATIVE [illegible]

WR[illegible]
Table, [illegible] Chandeliers [illegible] Lamps [illegible]
"ECLIPSE" [illegible] CHIMNEY BURNER [illegible]

KEATING'S [illegible] LOZENGES.
These Lozenges [illegible]
KEATING'S [illegible] WORM [illegible]
A PURELY VEGETABLE [illegible] WORMS [illegible] by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING, [illegible]
Agents for Bombay, TREACHER & Co.

J. & E. ATKINSON, [illegible]
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
Established 1799.
EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.
LONDON [illegible]
PARIS [illegible]
CORDOVA [illegible]
LIMA [illegible]
VIENNA [illegible]
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED [illegible] AND OTHER [illegible]
ATKINSON'S [illegible] SOAP [illegible]
CAUTION.—[illegible] J. & E. Atkinson's [illegible]
Wholesale Agents in Bombay [illegible]

THE WANDERERS' CLUB.
[illegible]
[illegible] KENNAN,
Secretary.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*
[illegible]
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's [illegible] Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

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LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS AND TESTIMONIALS
Free on application at
THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can [illegible].

THE [illegible]
EXTRACT [illegible],
Dated 15th [illegible] 1872, from an old inhabitant of [illegible], near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."
To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

FOR SALE.
[illegible]
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the [illegible] Gazette.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

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For Steamers from BOMBAY [illegible] the SUEZ CANAL, [illegible] Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting [illegible]. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4, and for single Copy, One Anna.

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BOOK-BINDER'S [illegible] MACHINE.—This Machine is [illegible] and is arranged for foot or steam power, [illegible] seven Circular Saws at [illegible] every quarter of an inch.

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